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TOMORROW'S WORLD

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 11, 1991 VOL. 182 NO. 37

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COVER

TOMORROW'S WORLD

As the year 2000 approached, medieval Europe was gripped by fears of the end of the world. Now, with 2000 just over 10 years away, experts predict that the 21st century will see the emergence of new technology to serve humanity—including more powerful computers and aircraft that travel in space. As well, improved space vehicles may carry men far from Earth.

— 36



CANADA

A WORKING HOLIDAY

Brian Mulroney and George Bush went fishing, played tennis and talked over the issues while the two leaders and their families got acquainted at the Summer White House in Kennebunkport, Me. The visit was the first time that a prime minister had paid a social call on a president since 1965.

— 10



ROYALTY

NO FAIRY- TALE ENDING

When Buckingham Palace recently announced last week that Princess Anne and her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, had decided to separate, the two were already—chronologically—decades of years apart. In the meantime, rumors circulated that each was romantically involved with another.

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The 21st Century

It is a tribute to man's insatiable optimism that, in the face of a seemingly endless series of global—and colonial—crises, he never ceases to imagine a better future. Indeed, even though the year 2000 is still more than a decade away, the approach of the 21st century is already exciting the imaginations of scientists, scholars and professionals. Some experts point to population pressures, environmental issues and international tensions that could cause trouble in the future. But the majority of forecasters are reassuring: they imagine that a world recognizably like the one in which we live will continue into the foreseeable future, but that it will be filled with new and better technology to serve the human race. Still, as Toronto historian J. L. (Jack) Greenwood observed, "One certainty is that all predictions will go wrong."

Marion's Senior Writer Rae Casella, who wrote two of the five articles in this week's cover package on the future, knows from experience what a difficult subject it can be. As a writer for the now-defunct *Sear Weekly* magazine in 1961, Conik, in an article about future transportation systems entitled "How you'll get there in 1984," correctly predicted 500- to 600-p.h. trains, air-conditioned hovercraft skimming over land and sea, and dart-shaped aircraft almost exactly like the supersonic Concorde that first flew in 1969. But Conik erred in predicting two-hour flights from Canada to Hawaii and transatlantic voyages for \$39. Said Casella: "You live and learn. All the predictions that have around were only by what people." It is a wise man who knows when to use someone else's crystal ball.



Casella, drawing from experience what a difficult subject the future can be

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's

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Proofreading: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Editing: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Fact-checking: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Research: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Writing: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Editing: Bruce Lewis, John Doyle, Alan Miller

Assistant to the Managing Editor: Col. Murray

Assistant to the Managing Editor: Col. Murray

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LETTERS

TRAGEDY IN LEBANON

Your Aug. 14 editorial, "The Shams of the West," blames the victim and excuses the criminal. The shams of the West? You must be kidding. It's the shams of the East. Kidnapping and murder are the crimes, not of the United States, but of Lebanon. If we were able to refer to the hostages, there would still be thousands more to be captured and held for ransom. The hostages are innocent people.

Ellie Kay
Riverside

The execution of U.S. marine Lt.-Col. William Higgins and the death threats to the remaining hostages have stirred emotions throughout the world ("Hostages to terror," Cover, Aug. 14). But the world seems unconcerned with the destruction and misery that Lebanese civilians have suffered for 15 years. The Lebanese are not fighting a civil war—it is a war for sovereignty and human rights.

Joseph Walid
Cleveland, Ohio



Hostish worries: 'Shams of the East'

lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease). As the patron of the United Knapdale's Motor Neuron Disease Association, the duchess had requested this opportunity to meet ALS patients. Through most thoughtful planning, you could have made sure the people aware of this devastating disease and genea deserved credit to the Duchess of York for her role in the MND.

Marianne Armstrong
Ottawa

A TREASURE IN PERIL

During a recent transatlantic trip on Via Rail, I learned of the impending rate to be made in service ("Deciding Via," Cover, Aug. 21). Nothing is more telling of the Canadian experience than a rail journey between Montreal and Vancouver. For is there a better produced ambassador for Canada than the Via employee. Were my status in possession such a treasure, I would be very loath to part with it.

Representative Jim Kilmer
Montana House of Representatives
Great Falls, Mont.

When I recently crossed Canada by train, I was very disappointed. On the return trip from Vancouver, our train arrived at Toronto five hours late. Only one car was devoted to non-smokers, the others were appalling, and the air conditioning broke down. Some car members displayed tardiness and a lack of concern for the passengers. I would not like to use the train again and I would travel by train again if the service were upgraded.

John Gorman
Burlington, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should specify article title and page number. Mail comments to: Letters, 1100 Lakeshore Blvd. West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ont. M6H 1A5. Please use 400-467-1417.

CANADIANIZING ENERGY

Your treatment history of Canada's energy policy ("Controlling energy," Special Report, Aug. 28) suggests that I find the federal government away from automatic policies when I see energy matters. In fact, Canadian ownership of energy is scarcely—contrasted as by the policies I thought forward—reached its peak during my ancestry. As minister responsible for Canada's U.S. free trade negotiations, I learned that Canadianization policies were grandfathered in the agreement. Paragons cannot require healthy Canadianization with gross assets of \$5 billion or more, and frontier developments must be 50-per-cent Canadian-owned before a production license is issued. These policies hardly represent a "shift away from a nationalistic stance," as your article states. You automatically assume Canadian ownership with my actions in replacing the National Energy Program with a market-price system that has several Canadian wells. Your suggestion that the rest, which robbed western producers to subsidize eastern consumers, was more "nationalistic" is deeply disconcerting in a country where unity is still to be achieved.

Pat Gerson
Ponsonby

DESERVES MORE CREDIT

Exposed with "embarrassing incidents" during the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York ("Discounted news," Royalty, July 31), you failed to mention the reception held in Ottawa for the prince with acrimony.

PASSAGES

DEED: Baseball commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti, 50, eight days after leaving Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose from his job for life, of a heart attack, in hospital near his summer home, in Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Giamatti, who had been deeply involved in the controversial prosecution of Rose's alleged gambling activities, became commissioner on April 1. He had been president of baseball's National League since December, 1986. Formerly, Giamatti—a scholar of Renaissance literature—was president of Yale University in New Haven, Conn., from 1972 to 1986. After assuming Rose's job, Giamatti said that he believed baseball's all-time hit leader had hit his last ever home.



CONVICTED: Leonie Helmsley, 69, the self-described "Queen of the overstated \$6-billion real-estate empire that includes some of New York City's most luxurious hotels, of 33 charges relating to \$1.4 million in tax evasion by a Manhattan federal district court jury. Helmsley, who once said that "only the little people pay taxes," was charged of most serious extortion and conspiracy charges. Her husband, Jerry Helmsley, 66, had also been charged but found not guilty for it to stand trial. While she faces a maximum prison sentence of 127 years, a sentence of up to five years is considered more likely, along with a fine of up to \$9.3 million.

DEED: Author Irving Stone, 86, who achieved international acclaim for his gripping biographical novels about historic fig-

ures such as artist Vincent van Gogh and Michelangelo, of a heart attack in hospital near his Beverly Hills, Calif., home. Five of his more than two dozen novels were made into popular movies, including *For the Love of the King* and *The Agony and the Ecstasy*.

DEED: Journalist Joseph Alsop, 78, co-founder of several U.S. presidents and one of America's most influential political commentators, of lung cancer at his Washington, D.C., home.

EXPECTING: Former Vancouver model Kimberley Conrad, 26, wife of Playboy magazine founder Hugh Hefner, 63, their first child, in April. Hefner, who has two children from his first marriage, and Conrad, the 20th Playmate of the Year, were married in July.



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LETTERS

REALISTIC MAJORITY

The most encouraging thing I have seen during the abortion debate has been your "Letters" page of Aug. 24. While honestly pro-choice, I too am disturbed by the extreme nature of the recently published cases. If your collection of letters truly reflects Canadian thought, I have great hope that a rational and fair compromise can be reached. It won't satisfy everyone, but it will reflect a concerned and realistic majority.

Jill Fleming
Zanuse Creek, B.C.

In response to "Abortion on trial" (Cover, July 31), the medical community now has the technology and skill to transplant essential organs such as the heart, liver and lungs. We should be able to use those skills to develop a third option for women. If abortion is not acceptable to a woman's conscience, why should she not have the choice of transplanting the fetus from her uterus to one that is more acceptable? The decision to have or not to have an abortion must remain a personal one with the woman during the final say, if indeed she requested another opinion. Once the right of decision is removed from her, society has revealed her autonomy.

Paul Lightner,
North Vancouver

Shame on you, Marlene's, for getting Barbara David on your cover (July 31). She has it made now—TV offers, books, modelling jobs, thanks to Marlene's. All those women who wait around should be forced to cross them. That would give those people cause to do with their time and solve everyone's problem.

H. Johnson,
Peach River, Alta.

I am disappointed to see pro-choice people referred to as "pro-abortion" in Marlene's ("Abortion in the courts," Canada, Aug. 7). I know of nobody who supports abortion. Rather, pro-choice/beliefs in abortion is a control policy option, along with better education, adoption and the like. Pro-abortion must have been dreamed up by anti-abortionists trying to entell the same emotion as the often-used phrase "abortion child."

Ben Dwyer,
Mississauga, Ont.

Until recently, I never knew what the words "majority" and "consensus of opinion" meant. Now I do. The unanimity of the writer is not the shining proverbial owl but playing a loud saxophone on an activity which is clearly not

legal in Canada. A secret court decision in Ontario and the appellate decision in Quebec are nothing less than sheer contempt for the Supreme Court of Canada—our country's stance to enlightenment and individual liberty.
Michael Higgins,
London, Ont.

SIDE TROP JUSTIFIED

A number of the 10,000 Manitowish-Eagles Members who Ege visited in Kelowna told us about Canadian citizens (Eaglesmember sale slip "Opening Notes, Aug. 31). In addition, some may trace back to the post-Second World War migration from Manitoba's Newell-Stanish area, which Ege calls home. To these people, Ege would be a credible representative of Canada's government, especially since he can speak Low German. A shared religious heritage does not preclude political or ethical relationships.

Vince Davis,
Kemptville, Ont.

UNCHARITABLE CRITICISM

It was disappointing to read Allan Rothengatter's column in which he stated that Canadian Pacific Ltd. has never provided support for charitable organizations. A compiled agenda for selling the country" (Aug. 14). Canadian Pacific is one of the largest corporate charitable donors in Canada. In 1988, we donated almost \$3 million to approximately 400 organizations. In 1989, we will make donations at an increased level. Canadian Pacific's charitable foundation programs enhance, largely without publicity, to enhance the quality of life for all Canadians. Please be assured that Canadian Pacific is, and will continue to be, a good Canadian corporate citizen.

Kenneth S. Brown,
Vice-President,
Personnel and Administration, CP Ltd.,
Montreal

I was outraged to read Alan Rothengatter's column. Both Canadian Pacific and the media are a part of Canada's history. In a day and age when newspapers are full of tragedy, the media make reading the newspapers something to look forward to. People in a firm, if young women. Why does Rothengatter think he is to judge somebody on the basis of their weight?

Michaela Rodriguez,
Nelson, Ont.

DISPELLING PESKY MYTHS

Just when you thought it was safe to make vacation plans, New Brunswick hurls a pesky New York ad agency to disrupt the pesky myth "That there is not much here" ("On the road to success," Opening Notes, July 17). A big project waiting to be done, but will it mean



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LETTERS

leaves accurate advertising of Maclean's Magazine: Bill and Stent John's Reverend Pills, two of the great tourist robberies of all time? If so, as a disappointed Maclean's, I must live in constant danger of being held personally accountable by disillusioned California tourists. And if these naive north persons or to sever the aptly named total loss or perhaps as this reveal show a (historic) Christchurch's Confederation Center of the Arts, then I'm really in for it.

Rich Butler,
Heise, Calif.

UKRAINIAN DISCONTENT

The spread of strikes to the heartland of the Ukraine has unleashed a long-suppressed dissatisfaction among Ukrainian coal miners ("Summer of discontent," *World*, July 31). But the same miners that left hundreds dead in 1982 and 1983 are reminders that labor discontent in the Ukraine has a long and bloody history. In 1977, Volodymyr Kichanov, a Ukrainian coal miner, began a free trade union to improve the conditions in which miners and their families were living and working. Barely two months later, he was incarcerated at a psychiatric hospital. A similar fate befell other labor union activists. Present-day unrest in the Ukraine's mines is the result of decades of Soviet neglect of workers' rights. The Ukrainian miners have sent a signal of nonconfidence to the Communist party leaders who have made their lives full of anguish.

Andrew Hladkovsky,
Glasgow

ADMISSION FEES NEEDED

Yours item "A price tag military" (*Eyeing* Notes, July 31) did not accurately present the attitude of the Canadian War Museum to the question of admission fees. The museum fully supports the admission fee policy and has implemented it. Canada deserves a national military heritage institutions at least equal to those of Australia, New Zealand and Britain. That is a goal in which the museum is committed, and the admission fees will help us reach it.

Peter Sabin,
Director, Canadian War Museum,
Glasgow

CASH COWS

In "A Prairie destiny" (*Canada*, Aug. 1) you state that the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan "became a valuable source of revenue for the government, earning as much as \$181 million in 1988." You clearly were the reader with the impression that the provincial treasury was the recipient of the "profits." Nothing is further from the truth. Over the 12 years the So-

katchewan government held ownership in the potash industry, total dividends received by the province have amounted to \$238 million—an average of \$17.5 million per year. You also failed to address the cost to support the investment. How can anyone present an accurate financial picture if you fail to consider the cost of funds? Since the government made this commitment 12 years ago, the cost of funds to support the project has been \$163 million. You suggest that these potash mines have been cash cows for the province of Saskatchewan. Nothing is further from the truth.

Arnon Arnon,
Regina

"BUNCH OF YAHOO'S"

In reference to "An emerging male backlash" (*Time*, Aug. 14), I would like to point out that men who appear dominant cases are not a "bunch of yahoo's" as stated by Martin Doherty. From what I have seen, in fact, the opposite seems to be true. As the nation at large with their beer and TV sports, countless at their male supremacy monotype, the clean headed and hard-working men who are spent extreme pressures have taken up to the realities of the 1980s.

David J. Kervish,
Hamilton

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OPENING NOTES

A steel belt for the Iron Lady, a summertime draft for John Turner, and cabinet whispers in Newfoundland

OLYMPIC PURSUITS

Toronto is eager to host the Olympic Games, and, in pursuit of that goal, Ontario Lt.-Gov. Lincoln Alexander, Premier David Peterson and Mayor Arthur Eggleton travelled to Puerto Rico last week. There, at the International Olympic Committee's annual meeting in San Juan, the delegation employed such aids as a Spanish-speaking interpreter to present the bid for the 1996 Summer Games. Indeed, Paul Henderson, chairman of the Toronto Olympic Council and the owner of a plumbing supply firm, personally replaced three cracked toilet seats in Toronto's hospitality suite. And several of Eggleton's friends say that he has privately told them that he plans to resign from the mayor's job and work full time on preparations for the Games if Toronto defeats bids from five rivals including Athens, the site of the first modern Olympics 93 years ago. In any event, Eggleton has thus to consider that possible job change: the 93-member IOC committee will not decide on the 1996 Games site for another year.

Lighting the Olympic flame: cracked toilet seats



AP/WIDE

Addressing some ethical issues

Bernie Frank has asked the House of Representatives ethics committee to pass judgment on his conduct after the *Wink* magazine (formerly *Wink*) published allegations that former employee Steven Goble had spent a prostitution session from the alleged congressman's home—and with his knowledge. Frank, a Boston politician who is one of two acknowledged homosexuals in Congress, has denied the charge and said that he had fired Goble in 1987 when he discovered the existence of the rag. Frank added, however, that Goble had been his lover before he hired him to work as his housekeeper. Despite such publicity, Frank still plans to address a Washington conference on government ethics on Nov. 3. The



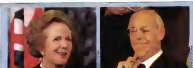
Frank's allegations and a renewed pledge to speak

MAKING NOISE ABOUT PRIVACY

In construction in 1986 helped ease overcrowding in Newfoundland's main government office complex. Still, many provincial politicians and civil servants have criticized the poorly sound-proofed offices in the 840-million West Block of St. John's Confederation Building. And while the government recently hastened to assign the offices of cabinet ministers and top bureaucrats, lower-level employees are still complaining about the lack of privacy in the building. In Newfoundland, open Government starts at the bottom.

Seeking protection for a lake monster

Since he first saw a 15-foot-long object in British Columbia's Okanagan Lake last July 18, car salesman Kenneth Chaplin has been trying to convince politicians that the area's legendary Okanagan monster actually exists. And last week, Chaplin came one step closer to that goal: Allen Borman, the Tory MP whose riding includes Okanagan Lake, announced that he will show Chaplin's videotaped sighting of the creature to Environment Minister Lesley Brown and Fisheries Minister Thomas Martin. His purpose: to extend the limits of wildlife protection legislation and provide protection for Okanagan.



Margaret Thatcher: husband Denis increased security against car bombers

ROADBLOCKS TO DOWNING STREET

A narrow cul-de-sac of London's busy Whitehall street contains one of the world's best-known addresses: 10 Downing Street, the official residence and office of Britain's prime minister. Until last evening, however, it could stand near No. 10. During the past decade, however, dark threats against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher from such extremist organizations as the Irish Republican Army have caused police to block public access to the street. Just as Thatcher and her husband, Denis, holidayed

in Andros last month, security experts quickly installed another protective device: a reinforced steel barrier straddling across Downing Street. That so-called barrier—which actually lies flush with the street about 25 ft from the roadway—can be moved quickly to a height of three feet to prevent terrorists from crashing an explosion-filled vehicle into the row of houses. Prime Minister Michael Baker would not provide further details about the barrier's mechanisms—his reasons of neighborhood security.

SURVIVAL LESSONS FROM THE JUNGLE

West Bengal authorities banned tiger-hunting in the mangrove forests of Sunderbans during the mid-1970s, and their endangered population has now declined in size to approximately 500 animals. But the tigers have been killed more than 200 people during the past 10 years, prompting demands by nearby villagers for a resumption of hunting. Still, when wildlife officials determined that the men were always attacked from the rear, they began urging villagers to attach bannanas to the backs of their heads when they entered the forests. Since 1987, in fact, no one who has taken that precaution has been attacked. While 20 villagers who ventured into the woods without such reeds were devoured by tigers, in life's jungle, two faces can be better than one.



Checking credentials

The American Foreign Service Association—an organization representing U.S. career diplomats—argued that many new ambassadors have received their postings partly because they contributed large sums to the Republican party. Indeed, a recent Senate hearing showed that 33 of George Bush's 50 ambassadors' appointments to their home posts had men and women from outside the foreign service. Association officials plan to seek a court order that will compel the state department to release the ambassadors' certificates of appointment—confidential documents that should, in theory, show that the nominees are qualified for their postings. That step could publicize such appointments as that of Joseph Zappala, a 30-year-old Fla. developer who at least is known to the ambassador to Spain—even though he does not speak Spanish.

Bush: 33 appointments to outsiders

Midsummer draft

It was an attempt to boost office morale—and a sharp comment on the candidates to succeed John Turner. Last



Turner: a morale booster

month, a bus that was taking 30 Liberal staff members to a picnic at Merck Lake, Ont., made an unscheduled stop at a nearby restaurant. There, principal secretary Peter Connolly helped distribute caps that read "Turner in '92"—the likely date of the next federal election. Unpopular was whether the stop was for a draft movement or draft beer.



New standards of wretched excess

BY FRED BRUNING

Merely, summer soon will depart and so, too, memories of Lynne Rossetto Farber. For those who may have spent recent days beyond the reach of satellite transmissions or newspaper delivery, let us note that Forbes, the publisher and renowned capitalist, went to great lengths to observe his 70th birthday—as an event that might have passed unnoticed had not Malcolm the Rich thrown 400 drinks to Morocco for three days of head-banging radioactivity enfolded in a style peculiar to individuals with barbed-wire as tedious as their sense of self-worth.

We who are accustomed to celebrating another year's survival with parent cake and vodka can only marvel at disposable Scorsese, who has never, on such occasions, been seduced by so much as a single Gallup Barberianism or allowed with rose petals by women in Tintex, and who do not count among our intimates Henry Kissinger or Walter Crutcher or Elizabeth Taylor, who have been consistently reported of what splendid times we have been causing. The acquisition of F. Scott Fitzgerald might have helped in coping such an extravaganza, but then life always is more interesting that art.

Despite its grossly Delishious aspects, the Forbes weekend may have been useful for all other reasons than to inspire, albeit briefly, debate on what commentators called the case of "wretched excess" and, concomitantly, on the obligations of parenting, in the extent that these two terms—obligation and privilege—can survive the same discussion. In regard to wealth, Americans have long believed that if one has it, he must certainly also flaunt it. But, faced with the Moroccan spectacle, many appeared to be wondering if, this time, the flaunting had not actually succeeded allowable limits.

Fading the story irresistible, television and print went on full alert. Even *The New York*

Malcolm Forbes's Moroccan spectacle made Americans wonder if the flaunting of wealth had not seriously exceeded allowable limits

Times, whose columnist and former columnist—chief, *Abie Hoffman*, was among the guests, joined the five weeks in Tintex. One had the impression for a few days that President Bush could have dropped the Panama Canal, collapsed Canal Zone, launched the Middle East crisis, and still shared space-shuttle Discovery and challenged Michael Gorbachev in a sense wretched match without a law being written or a word being uttered on the airwaves.

The controversy surrounding Forbes's gala was calmed further by accounts of another party held just prior to the party in Tangier. In this case, Gaylord Stenberg, wife of corporate ruler Saul Stenberg, invited 250 guests to the elegant Moroccan customs Long Island to mark her husband's 50th birthday. Among the delights featured beneath the Stenbergs' air-conditioned party tent were a number of live models posing in figures in 17th-century paintings, including Rembrandt's *David*, a study of a nude woman in repose. Gaylord Stenberg is said to have dropped a million in hard U.S. currency on the evening—monderly below the Forbes tab, but still, smaller as excess is concerned, wretched enough.

For his part, Forbes seemed largely unimpressed

by complaints that he had used all areas of proportion, although, now and then, he came forward to state his case. Well, yes, there were the three chartered jets from New York City, the amplitude of hotel rooms, the platters of barbecued lamb and roasts of chicken, the massive live-section chorale: herby cake and, of course, enough booze to float another continent, but, and Forbes, who even called "Alto" on party waitresses, one had to consider other factors, too. After all, Forbes revealed, his Majesty King Hassan II accepted numerous acknowledgments of the palace grounds at no cost and, don't forget, he said, catering at Tangier is far more reasonable than in the States.

Forbes's last that he had managed to throw the party of the decade at discount prices only made matters worse. Here, in addition to appearing ostentatious, well-soldiered, expensively and tactically narcissistic, he seemed lucky, too. News people asked him endlessly if he didn't feel just a little sorry about the whole grunk business, but, at least politely, Forbes showed scorn. "I don't feel guilty about it," he said. "I feel grateful we can do it."

As was noted any number of times in the days before and after the party, however, guilt and gratitude really haven't much to do with the question at hand. This is by no means the first time the rich have quite loudly spent themselves silly, and it won't be the last. "All of us have needed very hard for our money and we can spend it however we want," a guest at the Stenberg party told a reporter, as if to settle the argument. Besides, as *The New York Times* seemed to suggest, as the usually light-handed editorial, such with wealth often goes gracefully to charity and seldom ended to their private pleasures.

What the purveyor did not perceive, nor Gaylord Stenberg, nor *The New York Times* is that prodigious expenditures of "self-esteem" always necessarily diminish the worth of those who, for their labor, do not earn millions, who, in fact, may not even enough to make the monthly mortgage. Forbes is not required to give his money to every needy person in the world. He is only required not to make those who live hard life situations. In the Washington Post column, the reprehensible Richard Cohen observed, "The new rich—assert an arrogant superiority that denies the rule of luck and good fortune. The money is theirs. They can spend it as they see fit. They made it. Big deal."

As to the reprehensibly wealthy citizens of their countrymen, many could not help but wonder what portion of the party bill Malcolm Forbes would claim as a business expense. At first, Forbes said "none" of the expense could be written off but later he was asked to stand up to the opportunity. Should the most lovable *Alto* reverse himself, one can only hope that the same defunct tax authorities who so diligently question claims as leaving bills and taxpayer reports on the returns of ordinary mortals are at the top of their games when businessmen undertake to justify the pressing corporate need in 1989 for the services of 600 Moroccan acrobats, drummers and belly dancers.

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Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



CANADA

A WORKING HOLIDAY

BETWEEN FISHING AND TENNIS, NORTH AMERICA'S TWO MOST POWERFUL LEADERS DISCUSS THE ISSUES

With any other two families, the 48-minute boat ride last week might have been simply a summer outing in the late New England summer. But they were not ordinary families. On the seats of the 38-foot sportboat Pridley, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, his wife, Mita, and their five children—Candice, 15, Benjamin, 13, Mark, 11, and Nicolas, 4—

huddled together out of the wind as President George Bush pulled hard on the throttle, waving up a wave of chilly Atlantic spray from the cockpit deck blue bow. In high-speed pursuit of Pridley were two other boats, crewed by Secret Service bodyguards. A United States Coast Guard dinghy loaded with radar and Mirel with agents wearing trademark dark glasses probed some 30 knots to overtake the Presi-

dent's craft, and a white Coast Guard cutter kept the horizon. Three news specialists carrying American television crews and a fourth manned by print reporters joined the armada—under strict instructions to stay at least 300 feet away as the two leaders unexpectedly discussed arrival at sea.

On the nearby shoreline, a heavily armed counter-snatch vessel, stowed in black vans, and a team of Gaspésie periodically combed the ocean floor around the \$10-million presidential retreat at Kamoharapout, 40 km south of Percé, life. For the two most powerful politicians in North America, it was all part of the routine of a working holiday, brightened with the splendor of international affairs.

The 36-hour trip was at first led by Canadian and U.S. officials as a private visit

Bush with Mork, Nicolas and Brian Mulroney: tight security

between the leaders and their families, but the routine of government intervened. When they were not fishing, swimming at playing hunches on tennis, Mulroney and Bush spent more than four hours discussing sensitive issues. High on the list were Bush's plans to step up his campaign against the Colombian drug trade and Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega. The two met also talked over recent trade issues, including last week's confirmation of a pending U.S. duty on Canadian pork (page 17) and complaints among some of Bush's Maine neighbors that imported Canadian lobsters have driven down prices for the local catch.

The visit to Kamoharapout, a coastal resort dotted with classic Victorian clapnet hotels, mansie-style cottages and exclusive yacht clubs, marked the 68th meeting between the two leaders in eight months, but it was the first since 1986 that a Canadian prime minister led visited a president on a special call. In December of that year, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, visiting in Finland, was invited to play golf with then President Dwight Eisenhower at the president's favorite winter course in Augusta, Ga.

At the new site of the Summer White House, Kamoharapout, once a sleepy refuge for well-heeled guests from New York and Boston, has become a world power center. Security around the 11-acre Bush compound is tight: armed Secret Service agents search cars for bombs, pass metal detectors over visitors and subject mail equipment to the sensitive touch of radar dogs. Many broggers often drive Ocean Avenue, the road that runs past the Bush compound as Waller's Point, for the arrival of visiting dignitaries. In contrast to the heavy security surrounding the President, Mulroney and his family traveled without a momentary security detail of no KGB officers—the agents were required by U.S. law to check their weapons at the border.

Against a backdrop of six North Atlantic breakers pounding the rocky Maine shoreline, the Mulroneys and the Bushes were warmly accompanied. After arriving at the Peace Research house in New Hampshire (on Wednesday afternoon, the Mulroney party was flown by Helicopter to the Bush compound, where they were greeted by George and Barbara Bush, the five-year-old grandchildren, Mita, and the family spokesman, Mito. The group took their way followed by a swim in a salt-water pool, after which the two families set down to a dinner of grilled swordfish, broiled lobster, fresh berries, Maine omelette and a steaming fruit dessert. Before retiring for the night, the Mulroneys and the Bushes watched their first opportunity to talk privately by giving a casual roundabout the post.

The casual surroundings cut the two leaders in a light very different from the formality that dominates Ottawa and Washington, including very distinct personal style. Presidential aides warned Mulroney's assistants to all-

vance that the Bush family dresses—and behaves—casually at the summer retreat. The Mulroneys obligingly packed jeans for the children, while for the teens court, walking shoes for Mita and an array of casual sweaters for the Prime Minister. Still, a consensus with the most part of the team. Reagan never was greeted by the American First Lady. Mulroney's family never shed its social inhibitions. Mita Mulroney arrived wearing a checked dress, a pearl necklace and her hair matching her red hair and her hair. Mulroney sported his trademark dark hair and thick mustache.

It was equally clear that the two leaders have very different tastes in recreation. Bush, an avid sportsman, was visibly unimpressed by his failure to hook a fish during his 14-day visit. Mulroney, by contrast, has never seemed to be at home with a fishing line. Asked what outdoor activities Mulroney enjoys, a close friend remarked, "He likes to talk on the telephone."

The two men did discover one common ground on the morning of the visit's second day. They both believe it is an ill-fated decision to build a dam on the international drug trade. Later, Mulroney met a white National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft gave Bush his regular morning briefing on international developments.

At a brief news conference after lunch, Bush and Mulroney met reporters in the compound lawn. Back to the ocean, Mulroney commended Canada to support Bush's fight against the Colombian drug bosses. "Violent, corrupt individuals," declared Mulroney, are destroying the youth of both Canada and the United States. Mulroney added that he would not be satisfied with the U.S. Coast Guard's package until Canada and the United States had signed an accord limiting the amount of seal roe fishermen crossing the border into Canada. But the two leaders did resolve to write outstanding treaties in the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. But a clearly visible Secretary Bush. "There are still issues in the road, areas that he [Mulroney] and I need to discuss to meet our people's needs."

As the two men headed off for a game of basketball, Mulroney said in the late afternoon, they appeared genuinely comfortable with each other. While much was made of Mulroney's friendship with former president Ronald Reagan—based largely on their shared link ancestry—the goodwill was not always reflected in relations between the two countries. Mulroney's relationship with Reagan may be more than for constructive cooperation toward solving the many problems that confront the continental neighbors.

MILARY MACKENZIE in Kamoharapout
with GUY LAWRENCE in Ottawa and
DEAN SETHI in Toronto

National Notes

NO'S BAP IN COURT

The Supreme Court of Canada rejected a request by Charles McLean, who faces 23 murder charges in California, to appeal his conviction. McLean, who is now in prison, was sentenced to life in prison by an Alberta judge. It's the last chance to escape extradition is a direct appeal to Justice Minister Douglas Lewis.

AN EX-MINISTER'S REWARD

Two McMillan, a former Liberal Conservative government minister, became Canadian civil servant in Ontario in a new role of diplomatic appointments. McMillan said he was not seeking, wrong with personal appointments, only with "real political appointments."

RADIOACTIVE EXPORTS

Environment Canada, established in Ontario to promote development in the Ontario nuclear industry, is a byproduct of nuclear power generation, for example, power. The effort and that such waste could contribute adversely to the main feature of nuclear waste.

PUSHING MERE LANE

Political cartoonist meeting at MERE LANE. Quid, would it mind as all our campaign for ratification of the controversial constitutional accord, which the prime minister and the 18 provinces agreed in the same government recent two years ago.

SYNAGOGUE ATTACKED

Wanda in Richmond, B.C. marked the 50th anniversary of the start of the Second World War by opening the front wall of a synagogue with rocks and anti-Semitic epithets, including one stating, "No million men enough."

A RACE FOR THE SENATE

Calgary lawyer William Cote, 58, who landed on money into the collapse of the Prudential Group company, was chosen as the Liberal nominee for Alberta's Oct. 18 Senate election. The Reform party nominated Calgary businessman Gordon Brown. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has stated that he will not be bound by the outcome of the election in choosing Senators.

A TONY WARRIOR BOWS OUT

Senator Herman Adams, 58, as chairman of the Ontario-based Conservative Party, resigned the Big Blue Machine, resigned as chairman of organizations for the federal party, a position he had held since August, 1984. Adams helped direct the federal Tories through the last two federal elections.

Risky business

Ottawa wrestles with the environment issue

Under the surveillance of riot police and the threat of tear gas, Bas-Congara students watched in frustration last week as another shipment of Quebec's industrial waste poly(chlorinated biphenyls) (PCBs) was returned to the province and off-loaded at their St. Lawrence River port city. Neither legal appeals nor the presence of

environmentalists could prevent the waste from being trucked to a storage site 30 km from the port. But while Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's government may have agreed the PCBs out of sight, the political fire was not out of mind (page 12). In fact, the saga of Quebec's vagabond PCBs was a vivid reminder to Canadian politicians of every stripe of the new political volatility of environmental issues. Bourassa is not the only politician who has discovered that pollution is far easier to talk about than to solve. Federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard, who promised last November to coordinate Canadian environmental policy, was also facing the challenge to be daunting.

The potency of the environment as a political issue has been driven home to government leaders by several recent polls. A Montreal/Ottawa poll published in July, for one, showed that more Canadians identified pollution as the number 1 problem facing Canada than any other issue. And the international media attention drawn to Quebec's attempt to dispose of its waste PCBs in Wales illustrated the dimensions of the risk that the same issues for governments.

The Ottawa and Quebec governments have given the country an economic black eye by trying to export our toxic wastes," said James MacNeil, secretary general to the Brambleton Commission, which produced a scathing report on the world environment in 1987, and now a member of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's independent advisory panel on environmental policy.

In fact, despite some early successes, a shakeup in the senior ranks of the environment ministry and Mulroney's own commitment—made in the April throne speech—to place a high priority on the environment during his second term, many of the most pressing issues

remain unsettled. Last week, Bouchard ended one uncertainty, giving his conditional approval to a dam project in Saskatchewan stalled by doubts over whether its environmental impact has been adequately studied. And he promised a solution to the PCB disposal problem by October. But he offered no details, and many environmentalists noted that Bouchard would be rewarded in whatever plan he finally settled on by the government's deficit-reduction targets and the limits of Ottawa's power to abridge on provincial jurisdictions. As a result, despite the urgency attached to environmental action by voters, few of the government's officials predicted any early change in the pace of Ottawa's response. Still, Digby McLaren, a vocal environmentalist and president of the Royal Society of Canada, "These days, there is a tremendous attraction from the government."

As if to underscore that assessment, federal and provincial politicians demonstrated again

last week that they have difficulty translating rhetoric into action. Federal and provincial energy ministers met for a one-day closed conference in Toronto to set a strategy for reducing the amount of carbon dioxide that Canadian industries, cars and other sources produce. Canada is the world's sixth-largest producer of the gas, which many environmental activists say is the leading contributor to a dangerous global warming trend. Last year, Mulroney hosted an international conference on climate control in Toronto and endorsed its recommendation that countries should make a 50-per-cent cut in carbon dioxide emission levels by the year 2025—still less than the 50-per-cent reduction that the same conference

concluded was necessary to stabilize the atmosphere. And last week, the energy ministers balked at matching the timetable endorsed by Mulroney. Instead, they argued that more study is needed into the economic effects of reducing the troublesome emissions.

Some critics said that the energy ministers and their officials still hold an entrenched loyalty to environmental needs. Former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations Stephen Lewis was the chairman of last summer's Toronto conference for one, branded the energy ministers as "environmental hawks in disguise." "Whatever the truth of that assertion, with

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YUKON & ALASKA

Reaching for the ring

The NDP leadership race takes flight

For the five men and one woman seeking the leadership of the New Democratic Party, the meeting was a return to the Prairie roots of democratic socialism. Western pioneers, teachers and farmers have been the backbone of the party from its beginnings as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in the 1930s. And western support will be crucial when some 2,000 delegates gather in Winnipeg in December to choose a successor to retiring Prime Minister Ed Broadbent. As a result, it seemed fitting that the party chose the Manitoba capital as the site of its first of 15 gatherings designed to introduce the six candidates to party members. And party leaders, at least, saw an auspicious beginning in the Winnipeg forum. "The party has not felt good about itself for a while," said former vice leader secretary Gerald Caplan. "But thanks to the first show, we have a credible race."

Still, the race has so far produced little excitement. Several of the party's best-known members have declined to reach its top job—for latest, but week, was former British Columbia premier David B. Fraser, now an MP and even the diamond candidates are not well known. The contenders: Mrs. Joe Waddell, 46, of Victoria; Audrey McLaughlin, 52, of Watkinson, Y.T.; Denise de Jaeg, 47, of Regina; Steven Langston, 43, of Antigonish, in southwest Nova Scotia; Howard McCurdy, 56, of Windsor, Ont.; and Seckou B.C.-based schoolteacher Joseph Lapointe, 39, who has never held public office. The all-candidates meetings offer crucial opportunities to raise profiles and allow the candidates to advance their vision of the party's future—clouded by its collapse in popularity to 20 per cent in last November's general election from a peak of 41 per cent in July, 1984 (the Angus poll, taken by Globe & Canada Inc., gave the NDP the support of 37 per cent of respondents).

In Winnipeg, Langston was the most outspoken, warning that decline on the party's election strategy under Broadbent. Langston, an economist, accused the outgoing leader of slacking the front rank since during the 1980 election campaign he believed that it would cost the party votes. Broadbent Langston who was head applicant from party supporters for

his stirring scenario. "The campaign proved that if you seek the head races you pay the price."

Still, most New Democrats endorsed a slim lead to the one woman in the race, McLaughlin,



Langston, outspoken and critical of leader Ed Broadbent

after winning a by-election in the Yukon in 1987, quickly established a reputation as a hard-working and intelligent MP. But even her supporters said that she has benefited from the candidate of many New Democrats that the party should be the first to select a woman as national leader. "It is not surprising," said Wilson Preston, McLaughlin's campaign manager. "There is a real groundswell toward Audrey." Still, some party members, recalling that Broadbent's ascension to Quebec cost the party heavily in the 1988 election, noted that McLaughlin does not speak the language. Others predicted that the knowledgeable former woman would have to demonstrate superior competence to win. Said Brian Haring, secretary of the Ontario race, her own "People will be expecting her to perform as it would never if she does not, she will lose support."

For all the candidates, the

key to victory lies in the party's traditional strongholds. Roughly 35 per cent of the delegate positions are reserved for organized labor—unions provided \$2,718,000 of the NDP's total 1984 donations of \$13,714,000—and the candidates have an opportunity to sway that key voting block on Sept. 18. Then, the challenges are scheduled to meet several caucus activists from the 160,000-member Canadian section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Apart from the votes set aside for labor, delegate representation is based on the actual vote membership within each province or territory. The result is strong voting contingents from Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but weaker representation from the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

That system could spell long-term difficulties for the party's national ambitions, no matter who is chosen as the new leader in December. The top has never been popular in Quebec, and there is little in the structure of the leadership race to encourage Broadbent's would-be successor to court new support in the province. Indeed, the party's daily headquarters in Quebec was further eroded last month when Ronny Trudel, a Broadbent protégé and the party's star Quebec candidate in the 1986 election, decided to run in the current provincial election for the Parti Québécois. With Broadbent's departure, Trudel said that the NDP was returning to its western roots and had little to offer Quebecers. His statement was understood in Winnipeg, where all six contenders—one of whom speaks French well—entered the Winnipeg Lake constitutional accord.

Perhaps the only potential candidate with a chance of capturing Quebec has not yet joined the race: Saskatchewan MP Lorne Nyssen, 43, is fluently bilingual and has also expressed his support for the March 19 election. Nyssen was disappointed to announce his intention after Labor Day, allowing him to join the other challenges at all-candidates meetings scheduled this week in Edmonton and Vancouver. His entry would allow all the candidates to address a question central to the party's future: what the party must do to expand its appeal beyond the western heartland. Nyssen, the youngest of the leaders, has the most to lose. He has the least to gain.

MARC CLARK is Ottawa

Burrett: standing aside



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A death in Winnipeg

A shaken policeman sticks to his story

Under the glare of television lights, Winnipeg police Const. Robert Cross gripped his 38-calibre Smith and Wesson service revolver to demonstrate exactly how he was holding the gun when it went off during a scuffle in March, 1988, killing native leader J. J. (John Joseph) Harper. But as Cross answered questions last week before a provincial inquiry into how natives are treated by the Manitoba justice system, it was clear that the murder case the shooting had taken their toll on the 35-year-old officer. Psychiatrists say that Cross was traumatized by the shooting, and he has required continuing psychiatric care. Under heavy sedation on the stand, he at times lost track of questions. But he managed to mention his companion and did not retreat from the explanation he has given at three earlier examinations into Harper's death. Cross said that his gun went off accidentally. But he did make one additional, decisive statement: fellow officers told racial jokes about natives in the wake of the shooting.

The death of the lawyer, 36-year-old Harper—who was executive director of the Island Lake Tribal Council, which represents four bands in northeastern Manitoba—was one of the incidents that led the provincial government to establish the inquiry, headed by Associate Chief Justice John Homburg of the Court of Queen's Bench and Associate Chief Justice Murray Sinclair. Manitoba's first native judge. Another was the brutal sex slaying in 1971 of Helen Betty Osborne, an 18-year-old Cree teenager in The Pas, who was stabbed 56 times with a screwdriver. The case did not stir as much outrage as Osborne's death the 56 years, in spite of the fact that many local residents knew who her killers were, according to testimony heard during the inquiry. Daybreak years later, only one of four white youths placed at the scene in court testimony had been convicted. It took many before the inquiry, which began in September, 1988, native leaders have charged that Harper's shooting and police actions in the wake of both deaths reflect a pervasive racism in Manitoba's justice system.

The process that led to Harper's death

began when Cross and his partner spotted a car that had been reported stolen. According to the policeman's accounts, when the car crashed into a snowbank, they chased to two occupants, both Indians, on foot. Cross caught one of them—a juvenile who cannot be named under terms of the Young Offenders Act—and then set out after the other. Minutes later,

revolver. As well, the youth accused by Cross's partner testified earlier at the inquiry that, while he sat in the officers' police cruiser, he overheard Cross tell his partner: "I happened to reach for my gun . . . I pulled the trigger." The youth also said that another officer at the scene had advised Cross to tell prosecutors that his gun went off accidentally. The next youth gave a similar account at an inquest into Harper's death in April, 1988. Then, the presiding judge, provincial court Justice John Finn, rejected his testimony. And last week, Cross fully contradicted the young man's version of events. But another witness, Const. William Isaac, who was at the scene of the shooting, broke down while testifying that he had overheard his notes about the shooting.

Other parts of Cross's testimony underscored concerns about racism within the police force. He said that, after Harper's death, several officers told him a joke: "How do you speak an Indian?" The question was answered by a policeman of pulling a trigger. The joke was first reported in an article about the Harper case in Saturday Night magazine in December, 1988. Its author, Don Odino, testified last week that Cross was the source of other statements in the article, in which an unnamed police officer insisted that Harper "was the son of his own dream." The unidentified officer added, "Indians drink and they get in trouble." Cross told the inquiry that he may have made some of the comments, but that they did not reflect his views.

Clearly, the tragic episode has had a devastating impact on Cross's personal life. He has missed 135 days of work because of anxiety attacks, nervous, facial twitches and high blood pressure. Dr. Stanley Yares, the grievance's chief forensic psychiatrist, told the inquiry two weeks ago that, during one recent assessment, Cross alternately broke out in fits of hysterical laughter and weeped over his anger about the events of suicide. Cross remained on regular police duty until last July, when he went on medical leave, and he has told friends that he would like to return to work. But his doctors say that he may no longer be able to function because of emotional trauma. Said John Joseph, president of the Winnipeg Police Association: "This is a real tragedy, because he truly is a victim in this."

PHIL KATZMAN is a JOURNALIST FROM WINNIPEG



Cross testifies, facial twitches and monologues about suicide

Cross heard another officer report over police radio that he had arrested the second fugitive. But his description differed from the one that the apprehended suspect had given Cross. As a result, Cross was out, where he encountered a man—Harper—in a nearby street. He stopped him. Cross told the inquiry that he pulled on Harper's arm when the native leader refused to present identification and that, during a scuffle, Harper tried to grab Cross's gun from his holster. The gun went off while both men were holding it. The bullet ripped through an artery just above Harper's heart, and the Indian leader was dead on arrival at a local hospital.

But parts of Cross's testimony have proven difficult to substantiate. For one thing, police did not dust his gun for fingerprints—which might have shown if both men had grabbed the



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CANADA

The politics of pork

A dispute tests the Free Trade Agreement

Along with thousands of other Canadian farmers, Manitoba hog producer William Vings felt a sense of relief in 1995 when a U.S. trade tribunal ruled that exports of Canadian pork did not threaten the U.S. meat industry—and should not be subject to a punitive export duty. But his reaction was premature. Last week, the U.S. International Trade Commission reversed its earlier stand, upholding a discount by the U.S. commerce department to impose an export duty on Canadian pork of 3.6 cents a pound. "I am not only confused, I am shocked," said Vings, president of the 35,000-member Canadian Pork Council. But this time, he and his organization have a new catalyst to fight the U.S. action: the appeal provisions of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, which went into effect last Jan. 1. "It may take a long time," said Vings, who raises 15,000 pigs a year at his farm in Daguid, 15 km east of Winnipeg. "But at least with the FTA, we have an opportunity to challenge what the Americans are doing."

The dispute is over more than \$400 million in pork exports a year to the United States, a tiny

2.6 per cent of the American market but roughly one quarter of the Canadian hoggers' sales. But for Canadians at large, the case is also an important early test of the effectiveness of the FTA. Taking advantage of a key provision of the trade agreement, Canada has already referred four other trade disputes—involving dried Atlantic cod, raspberries, large electronic motors and paving equipment—to binational panels of experts whose decisions will be binding on both countries. But the pork case is the first such dispute to hinge on the definition of an unfair subsidy, a contentious issue that has often been viewed in starkly different terms on the two sides of the border and which was left unresolved after the initial round of free-trade negotiations in 1987. Under the terms of the FTA, the two countries agreed to negotiate a common definition of subsidies by

1996. Those talks are expected to begin this fall.

The pork dispute will almost certainly be settled long before those negotiations are completed, however. Korea's latest last week's decision, Ottawa had announced in August that it would appeal the U.S. duty to a binational panel, which must issue a verdict by next June. The panel, whose five members have not yet been named, will determine whether U.S. law was applied fairly when a commerce department official found that Canadian hog farmers are unfairly subsidized by a government-subsidized income stabilization program operated by Ottawa in cooperation with farmers and the province.



Gosselin: unfair subsidies

In Ottawa, International Trade Minister John Gosselin said that Canada would refer the U.S. action to an appeal panel under the international General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as to the FTA panel. Declined Gosselin: "We are going to be objecting on the grounds that the rules have not been observed." He had an opportunity to make that one directly to his American counterpart last week—at a three-hour previously scheduled meeting in Ottawa with U.S. Special Trade Representative Carla Hills.

BARRY LAWRENCE in Ottawa

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TERROR IN THE DRUG WORLD

The *narco*, past known who make up Colombia's cocaine arena, are coming out as Rambo. Terrorists and Lords of Medellín. But there is nothing lovable about them. Most are young men in their teens or early 30s, with no viable skill other than killing. They charge as little as \$50 a hit and work for a variety of masters. Unscrupulous businessmen paying them to kill off the competition. A glint lower can turn a saint into a desecrated cross. Right-wing politicians use them to assassinate leftist opponents. Cattle ranchers recruit drugs for so-called self-defense armies, supposedly to combat rural guerrillas but often to seize peasant squatters or carry out land grabs. Since Colombia's drug lords are also the country's biggest law breakers, they have brought the violence of the biggest private armies. And they have provoked

THE MEDELLIN CARTEL FIGHTS BACK AGAINST GOVERNMENT ASSAULTS ON ITS COCAINE EMPIRE

them with frenzied responses—including machine-gun, handgun and mortar.

Last week, the *narco* launched a reign of terror in Colombia as the notorious Medellín cartel fought back against government assaults on its cocaine empire. Business bombings and a failed rocket attack on a state-owned distillery forced the resignation of a right-wing cardinal in the city of Medellín on Aug. 30. The U.S. Embassy in Bogotá announced the evacuation of all diplomatic dependents. Scores of judges resigned under death threats. Five in Washington, where Colombian Justice Minister Alfonso de Gracia sought U.S. help, later security help is being sought when it was learned that the two were targeted for assassination (page 28). But the shock, it experienced, 32-year-old woman said that she was not getting her point. "No more drug trafficking, no more war, no more assassinations, no more bombs, no more wars," Pablo Ochoa, whose three sons are on the U.S. most-wanted list, wrote in a letter to Berco. "Let's sit down and talk."

It was a startling offer, but one that had been made before. During a similar crackdown in 1984, the self-styled "Extremistas"—cartel leaders whose extradition is sought by the United States—promised to destroy all their cocaine laboratories, dismantle their global



distribution network and repatriate their drug profits if the government allowed them to retire without fear of arrest. Two years later, they reportedly repaid the offer to include paying off Colombia's \$28-billion foreign debt. This time, the 70-year-old patriarch of the Ochoa family, who is not wanted himself, warned that his sons might "go grave in Colombia to a jail cell in the United States" and Communications Minister Carlos Lemos said the cartel's "warfare record" "does not justify this kind of dialogue."

In the past five years, cartel groups have killed a justice minister, 57 judges, 25 journalists and more than 500 members of the leftist Patriotic Union. Finally, the drug lords threatened to kill 10 judges for every trafficker extradited to the United States. So far, no cartel leaders have been apprehended in the "state of siege" Berco declared on Aug. 18 after the assassination of a judge, a Medellín police commander and Luis Carlos Gallo, the leading presidential candidate in elections next year. However, authorities are still holding about one-third of more than 11,000 suspects who were rounded up in military sweeps throughout the country, and the government has begun extradition proceedings against two mid-level cartel members. Both men, Eduardo Mayrines and Abisail Mujica, are under U.S. indictment for money laundering. Colombian security forces also have seized billions of dollars in assets belonging to drug traffickers, including 348 aircraft, 464 machines and tools, 1,233 vehicles and 4.5 tons of cocaine—about one per cent of Colombia's annual production.

To help the undergunned army and police, the United States is sending arms, fighter jets,

Seabees guarding a drug lord's secret mansion: 'a question of political will'

T-37 fighter planes, Huey helicopter gunships, jets, armored personnel carriers and 50 to 100 military advisors. The first contingent arrived in Bogotá on Sept. 1. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, visiting last week with Bush at Newfoundland, Me., also promised Canadian assistance if asked by the Colombian government. And this week, Bush plans to send a broader "Andean Strategy," costing \$434 million, to fight cocaine production at its source in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru.

Of the three countries, Colombia is the chief producer, supplying roughly 80 per cent of the global market. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that \$657 billion is spent on illicit drugs in the world every year—more than one-third of that in the United States. Canadian consumption is a combine nearly by half, but Canada has become a major transshipment point for Colombian drugs. In an unprecedented appeal for support, Berco attempted to get moral pressure on the international community, saying, "Those of you who depend on cocaine have created the largest, most vicious criminal enterprise the world has known."

There is control of the substitution-dollar trade are a huge collection of Colombian families who got together in Medellín's La Macarena neighborhood, owned by Jorge Luis Ochoa, on Nov. 13, 1983. That was the birth of the so-called cartel that later splintered into two factions—one from Medellín, Colombia's acknowledged city, and the other from nearby Cali. Their vast wealth has corrupted municipal governments, the Colombian Congress and

large sectors of the army and police. Their power is intangible as kill has acquired the political system. Their only law is extradition to the United States, where they cannot control the courts.

Although the Colombian government has declared war on drug traffickers three times in the past five years, the crackdowns never lasted long and only one leader, Carlos Leal, was ever extradited to the United States. In 1987, Colombia's Supreme Court ruled the extradition treaty unconstitutional, and it was only after Gallo's murder that Berco said he would reinstate a order emergency measures. "It's a question of political will," said Robert Kagan, an expert on U.S.-Latin American relations and a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington. "It has never been a question of whether the Colombian military has the capacity to take on these people. They refused to do it."

Yet while drug traffickers have stolen a new and more violent chapter to Colombia's blood-soaked history, they have simply taken advantage of a situation that existed long before they arrived on the scene. Murder is the principal cause of death among Colombian males aged 15 to 44 and the second leading cause of death among all age groups. Medellín suffers a murder nearly every hour—up to 20 a day. Nationwide, the homicide rate now exceeds the peak years of "La Violencia," the period between 1946 and 1954 when more than 200,000 people were killed in an undeclared civil war between the dominant Liberal and Conservative parties. That conflict spawned a Conservative

World Notes

DEADLOCK ON CAMBODIA

In Paris, delegates from 19 countries, including External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, failed to negotiate an agreement after a month-long peace conference on Cambodia. The greatest stumbling block was disagreement over what to do with the Khmer Rouge rebels—blamed for the deaths of one million Cambodians while in power from 1975 until 1979—should play in a future government. Observers predicted more of warfare following the withdrawal by Sept. 28 of Vietnamese troops that have propped up the Communist Party of Cambodia.

A GENERAL STRIKE

At least 11 people were killed and thousands were arrested in India during a violent one-day strike called by opposition parties to back their demand that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi resign over alleged links to a Swedish arms firm to government and ruling Congress party officials.

A CONTENTIOUS WIN

Florida Republican state legislator Dennis Riffe-Latham, 37, defeated her Democratic rival, lawyer Gordon Richman, 44, after a bitter congressional election campaign that reflected ethnic tensions at Miami Beach University, a church controversy, in the first Cuban American member of Congress. She was the House of Representatives seat of Claude Pepper, a liberal Democrat who died in 1989.

VOIRING FOR MODERNISM

Israeli President Ahim Bar-Lev announced his 22-member cabinet, which included several moderates. The result strengthened Richman's position as Israel's youngest prime minister since the death in June of Yitzhak Rabin's government, giving him a stronger hand both to improve relations with the outside world and possibly to help free Western hostages held in Lebanon.

A FUROR IN POLAND

Polish cardinal Józef Glemp targeted many Jewish and Catholic leaders for what they claimed was anti-Semitic remarks. In a speech delivered the presence of a Gdansk crowd on the grounds of the Auschwitz death camp in southern Poland—where as many as 2.5 million Jews perished during the Second World War—Glemp criticized seven American Jewish leaders who attempted to stage a protest at the museum in July and to present that Jews could be seen to many Catholics.



De Gracia ignoring death threats

not insurance, which in turn led to the proliferation of right-wing death squads and paramilitary groups. In 1987, then Defense Minister Rafael Ángel Sanjaón told Congress that Colombia had four main guerrilla groups with 18,000 men under arms and 138 private armies. He declared that a "dominated society" was taking the country to war and chaos."



U.S. helicopter arriving in Colombia: an international attack on cocaine

Ironically, it was the authorities themselves who first encouraged the formation of vigilante groups in the mistaken belief that they would help restore law and order to what is essentially a lawless land. In 1987, the so-called Cali Cleanup Squad, heavily supported by the police, claimed credit for killing over one hundred homosexuals, transvestites and petty criminals in the city before contracting its services to the

Colingrad cartel for a brutal turf war against the Medellín cartel. The latter equipped the forces of what was once an army-trained paramilitary group called Death to Katoaguera. Better known by its Spanish acronym, MAS, it was formed in 1981 to protect isolated ranches from guerrilla attacks in the northeast Magdalena Medio region.

Just as murder is a growth industry in Colombia, so too is protection. The climate of violence has attracted scores of private security consultants, counterinsurgency experts and advisers—many of them veterans of such crack forces as Britain's Special Air Services (SAS), the U.S. Green Berets or Navy Seals. Last week the government phoned five Israeli and 11 British mercenaries whom it ac-

cused of training hit squads for drug lords. Israeli media charged that an Israeli force called Hat Habrut (Spearhead) was paid \$952,000 to help train the Medellín cartel's men. And Rome was reportedly lured by the Cali cartel to kill Pablo Escobar, the so-called godfather of the civil Medellín cartel. Reports from London said that the British team was led by a self-proclaimed arms-dealer named David Rossini and former intelligence officer Peter McNamee, who had been a secretary in Angola, Rhodesia and South Africa before becoming a "security consultant." On June 4, they staged a helicopter assault on Escobar's heavily guarded estate, Hacienda Napoles, 130 km east of Medellín—but the attack failed when one of their two helicopters crashed.

Although they profess to be anti-leftist, the drug traffickers have, on occasion, formed alliances of convenience with Colombia's guerrillas. In November, 1985 they contacted the M-19 group to seize the Palace of Justice in downtown Bogotá and destroy all documents related to pending extraditions. When the army counterattacked, 11 of the nation's 84 Supreme Court justices were among those killed.

But it is the justice who do most of the cartel's killing. Last January, they murdered 12 members of a judicial commission sent to investigate an earlier massacre in the Magdalena Valley. The commissioners were arrested by hand on the pretext of ensuring statements, then lined up against a wall and machine-gunned. Such ruthlessness has earned Colombia a reputation as the Lebanon of Latin America. And, as Barco himself pointed out, war countries such as the United States must first curb their own appetites for cocaine before they can hope to destroy its supply.

BOLGER JENSEN with **LESLIE NEUFSA** in Bogotá. **WILLIAM LOFFTIER** in Washington and **KARE SILFV** in Jamaica

A MINISTER UNDER FIRE

In office for just six weeks, Colombian Justice Minister Miguel de Greiff is already on the front lines of an escalating war. The eighth person to be appointed to the justice portfolio since 1986—her long-tenured predecessors in the administration of President Virgilio Barco al resigned—de Greiff is surrounded by 30 heavily armed bodyguards in two armored cars and as two motorcycles when she travels to her office in Bogotá. But even those precautions leave her and her family vulnerable. Last month, following a declaration of "total war" against the government by Colombia's powerful drug lords, de Greiff received telephone death threats on her life and that of her only child, three-year-old Miguel José. On Aug. 26, de Greiff flew to Washington with her son-

and son, leaders to speculation that she had resigned and was seeking asylum. Instead, the inexperienced but fast-talking justice minister began lengthy talks with U.S. officials about a complete and all-out assault on Colombia's powerful drug cartels.

De Greiff is an unlikely warrior. A petite, 28-year-old lawyer married to an Argentine advertising executive, she is described by friends and co-workers as an unpretentious woman who loves to watch television, listen to romantic ballads and play with her son. De Greiff's only real obsession is for Colombia—the soft drink, not the drug. Since graduating from the prestigious Rosario University law school in 1980—her father sits on the Council of State, the country's top administrative law tribunal—de Greiff has held numerous positions. Among them: secretary-general of an environmental fund, manager of a film distribution company and an administrator in the Institute of Urban Development. She was appointed general secretary of the mines and energy ministry in 1986, and vice-minister

of justice last March. A tireless worker with proven administrative skills, she was promoted by President Barco to her current post on July 10 in a cabinet shuffle.

As justice minister, de Greiff is responsible for administering Colombia's 4,379 judges—more of whom are prime targets of the cartels—by her extraordinary efforts inspired by the United States. At a press conference in Washington last week, de Greiff denounced death threats against herself and her family. Added the minister: "I am determined that the security of our posterity survive this crisis, and I hope to play my full part in ensuring this." For the courageous woman who has become a symbol of Colombia's desperate fight against the cocaine lords, it was a bold statement of purpose in the face of formidable odds.

ANDREW MALONE with **LESLIE NEUFSA** in Bogotá

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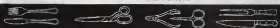
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The 1980s: *Maclean's Chronicle the Decade* will be published by November 1989.

WORLD

SOUTH AFRICA

Diplomacy and dissent

Black protests grow on the eve of an election

In foreign affairs, South Africa's acting president, Frederik de Klerk, last week displayed the face of moderation and compromise. Beyond his borders, within sight and sound of the smoky Victoria Falls, he conferred with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the group of frontline black states who are signed against South Africa's racial policies. But at home, de Klerk showed a sterner side. He claimed that the police had smashed a terrorist network which

burned tires and caused passing vehicles. Police responded with tough measures. On Saturdays, they used tear gas, whips and water cannons that injured a people dying to disagree—a large demonstration in a central square of Cape Town itself. Over 600 people, including church leader Allan Boesak, 40 journalists and some tourists, were arrested.

Some analysts speculated that the real objective of the police crackdown was to keep wavering supporters of the cautiously reform-



Anti-apartheid protesters dyed by police cannon, de Klerk's sterner side

ing disrupting the country's crucial Sept. 6 general election. And his police rounded up scores of leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), who are protesting the lack of voting rights for the country's 26-million-strong black majority. Despite that crackdown, the movement's protest movement gathered momentum, and among those arrested 21 weeks' end for taking part in it was the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu.

In the black and Coloured (mixed-race) townships near Cape Town, the soil by Tinto and other mine leaders for partly peaceful protest went partially unheeded, and the disturbances there reached levels not seen since thousands of emergency measures quashed nationwide spring in 1984/1985. Demonstrations

in ruling National Party from voting for hard-line Conservative candidates. De Klerk's Aug. 28 meeting with Kaunda also seemed likely to influence the election. Analysts said that by showing himself eager to promote peace in the region and able to confer with an uncompromising black leader like Kaunda, de Klerk might win over electors leaning towards the liberal Democratic Party.

De Klerk's 2½ hours of talks with Kaunda included a discussion of the Nationalists' five-year plan to give South Africa's blacks a role—though not a dominant one—in government. To anti-apartheid observers, Kaunda's message in that plan seemed surprisingly positive. Obviously going to work carefully. Kaunda told reporters: "There are certain basic principles which [de Klerk] says he intends to imple-

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ment. About those, I see no disagreement." Zanku is host to the controversial African National Congress (ANC), whose military wing has been waging a low-level guerrilla campaign against South Africa for 21 years. But, to the surprise of South Africa officials accompanying de Klerk, Zanku did not attempt to speak for the ANC or present any conditions for direct negotiations with Pretoria.

Equally important, perhaps, was the fact that de Klerk and Zanku seemed to establish a personal rapport. The cheerleading de Klerk called Zanku "a pleasant man, an honest Christian." Close aides of Zanku said that he was in de Klerk's rare breed of South African leader: Convinced John Burtist, director of South Africa's Institute of International Affairs. "De Klerk now wears the medals of the ancestors."

But it was, where the National Party lost its largest electoral challenge in 1994, from left and right, things went less smoothly for de Klerk. The nonviolent defiance campaign launched a week ago by the MDM—a loose alliance of church organizations, trade unions and other well-sprouted groups—swelling movements. The arrest of Taba and other MDM leaders came as he led a protest march from his cathedral to the Cape Town headquarters of the security police where, earlier that day, police had stopped and clubbed a racially mixed group of 39 demonstrating demonstrators. Two days earlier, police had arrested some 200 women protesters, including Taba's wife, Leah. In other elections last week, the police whipped anti-race-grievance attacks during demonstrations on minority campuses in Johannesburg and Cape Town. Meanwhile, in downfalls in many parts of the country, they arrested scores of leading anti-apartheid activists under emergency regulations which permit detentions without trial.

Police declined to comment on de Klerk's claim that they had also broken up a terrorist network by arresting one. Emboldened ANC guerrillas and 10 collaborators. But sources close to the ANC in Lusaka told *Mailweek* that the guerrillas had indeed been planning a series of bomb attacks on candidates for election to the reorganized ANC and Indian parliament, which are scheduled to be the all-white House of Assembly.

Before the election was called, the National Party had held 123 of the 166 elected seats in the House of Assembly. The Conservatives, who want a return to white-apartheid apartheid held 72. And the Democratic Party, which wants a hasty dismantling of apartheid, held 13, while two more seats were vacant. As voting day neared, Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe acknowledged that the government would probably lose some seats, but predicted that the Nationalists would retain its overall majority. But South Africa's 26 million blacks—whose future the election was largely all about—could only look on from the sidelines.

JOHN BERGMAN with CHRIS BRADSHAW in Cape Town

THE SOVIET UNION

The limits of freedom

Moscow condemns 'separatism' in the Baltics

After weeks of growing dissent in the Soviet Union's eastern republics, the Kremlin issued an ominous warning. Only days after two million people in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania signed a 640-page-long

document to protest Soviet rule, the Communist party's Central Committee condemned Baltic separatist groups for demanding "separatism" and warned that "urgent measures" were required to purge "extremist" elements. Thus, Moscow turned its work on the southwestern republics of Moldova. The Communist party duly promised that the leading Moldovan People's Front was opposing "extremism" on the population. And President Mihail Gorbachev personally intervened in the republic's disputes. He reportedly telephoned Communist party leaders in Lithuania and Moldova and pressed them to make concessions to Russia and other republics in their republics. Communist leaders in the Baltics—who have supported governments or nationalist movements—reacted cautiously. They condemned any attacks, but pledged to continue their struggle for greater autonomy within the Soviet Union. Separatism in the Baltic republics was more defiant. After a meeting held in Latvia last week, they issued a joint statement condemning the Central Committee's warnings as "intimidation and deception."

The Soviet Union's three Baltic republics, Poland and most of the republic of Moldova were among the territories that fell under Soviet control in a result of the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement. And 50 years after the German-Soviet-Soviet-Hitler signed the Second World War when it stood as a Polish ambassador's store near Danzig, now Gdansk, Poland, on Sept. 1, 1939, those territories are still struggling with the legacy of that conflict. In the final fundamental attack with Communist rule in more than 50 years, Poland's newly elected Solidarity Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki last month was tact support from Moscow he knew a non-Communist-led government. But despite that concession, the Kremlin is clearly unwilling to give the same degree of freedom to its own republics. Timothy Colton, a Soviet expert and

professor of government at Harvard University, said that while Gorbachev may allow the republics greater autonomy, "they are not going to be allowed their independence."

Some nationalists in the Baltics had last week that the Central Committee's verbal assault against extremists amounted to a deadly void threat of military intervention. But at-



Moldavians marching for a new language law: a compromise

ers argued that Moscow was unlikely to see troops. Said Lithuanian activist Ramūnas Odušas: "I don't think they are madmen." Still, Moscow, which has often dissent in republics throughout the union, has other reasons to fight the rising tide of separatism—including the powerful force of Russian public opinion.

An estimated 100,000 Russians and Ukrainians were on strike last week in Moldova as the republic's parliament met to consider a controversial law that would make Moldavia the official language. After Gorbachev phoned Moldova's Communist party chief Semen

Gerasim, the parliament agreed to pass a weaker resolution endorsing Moldavia as the official language while preserving Russian as the common language in the ethnically diverse republic. But the strikers wanted to postpone their protest. "We are not alone," said strike committee spokesman Dmitri Kozlovskiy. "Behind us is the old steady Moscow and we hope the rest of the country."

These minorities in Lithuania are also demonstrating their concern with growing nationalist sentiment in that republic. Last week, a group of 120 Russian speakers from Lithuania was expelled—published in the Russian Federation daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya*—calling on the Soviet people to "defend" them. "We have been deprived of the opportunity to work peacefully and we're afraid for our lives and the future of our children," they wrote. Russians and other minorities in Lithuania had threatened to go on strike ever a law, originally scheduled to be debated this week, that would make Lithuanian the first of its 15 Soviet republics to create its own separate alphabets, citizenship alongside Soviet citizenship. But on Aug. 30—after Gorbachev telephoned Lithuanian Communist party chief—Lithuanian Radio reported that local Communist authorities had postponed debate on the legislation.

Meanwhile, the situation in the southern republic of Armenia de-manded again last week. Ethnic Armenians—who are demanding the return of the province of Nagorno-Karabakh in a conflict that has had more than 100 lives in the past 19 months—killed four men and wounded several others in an attack on an Azeri-Soviet village.

Even in Poland, where Prime Minister Mazowiecki had earlier taken to form a government by the end of August, there were obstacles to reform. As weeks end, he was still unable to settle details with Solidarity's coalition partners. To expedite matters, Solidarity's top policymaker, Brzezinski Giermek, said that the government would already have been offered the key element of interim measures—might also get economic portfolio. As those negotiations continued, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa made his strongest appeal yet for economic aid, calling on the West not to abandon Poland. Added Walesa: "Solidarity's long struggle is the [Communist] system if we had other chances of reforms will be reduced." Clearly, even after a half century of Soviet control, the forces of nationalism are alive and fiercely determined to be heard.

MARY NEMER with CZECHY COLLEGE in Moscow

PEOPLE

A WILD AND CRAZY GUY

Musician Paul Shaffer says that, after playing a "cool cat" on *Late Night with David Letterman* for nearly eight years, he has become attached to his treacy persona. Indeed, the 39-year-old music director from Thunder Bay, Ont., who recently released his first album, *Coast to Coast*, says that he is having so much fun with the role that he decided to model himself after onetime swaggering bighair Marlon Brando in his new music video, *When the Radio Is On*, and based it on Brando's 1953 anti-establishment movie, *The Wild One*.



Currie star of movie nightmares

LAUGHING AWAY

After acting terrified for years, Jamie Lee Curtis says that she wants a break from fear. After seven horror films in the past 10 years, Curtis, 30, now plays a joke-writing magazine writer in the new American TV comedy series *Anything But Love*, shown on the TV network. For the star of many spine-tingling movies, the undercurrent theme provides much-needed comic relief. Said Curtis, who got a taste for her starring in the 1986 comedy *A Fish Called Wanda*: "I'm scared to death of horror movies—I just sit there with my coat over my head."

Tasty tales

Actress Marilyn Monroe might have been a greater beauty, but Shelley Longford says that she had much more fun than her costar roommate—it was in the kitchen. In the just-released second installment of her life story, *Shelley D. The Making of My Country*, Winters, 67, continues her record of living and talking, but has mostly nice things to say about Monroe. The two actresses shared a Hollywood apartment in the late 1940s, and they even shared a boyfriend, as Winters's biography and with no apparent hint of jealousy, she towards. But during the cooking with the platinum-blond star was away in the north. Winters recalls that, after she caught Monroe



Winters making all the meals

working a head of lettuce with a Brito pot, the two roommates agreed that Winters would prepare all their meals and, in exchange, Monroe would show the dishes. Winters the actress: "My only claim Marilyn sat cook, if you wanted her a leg of lamb, she got started at it."

BEATING STRESS

Former Canadian tennis champion Corliq Seguros is making a slow comeback. In her last singles match in five months, the sunnier-looking five-foot, seven-inch player was easily defeated 6-1, 6-2, last week by American Gretchen Nagens in the opening round of the U.S. Open at Flushing Meadows, N.Y. She said that "stress" following her 1987 surprise to American doubles star Robert Seguros and the birth of a son within a year caused her to lose 20 lbs., bringing her to just 86 lb. "I had all this responsibility to be a great player, a great mother, a great wife. It killed me," and the 23-year-old who used to be ranked among the top 15. Now, the Toronto native says that she has regained some weight after learning to be less demanding of herself. But the former a pale shadow of her former self, both off and on the court. Still, despite her decisive defeat, Seguros-Seguros said that her goals remain high. "I want to be strong," she added. "A female Ivan Lendl."

Seguros-Seguros: the responsibility 'killed me'



A good news story for an anchorman

When Lloyd Robertson speaks, at least one viewer listens in every syllable. That dedicated fan, Pei-Ling Chang, says that she has been listening to Robertson to perfect her pronunciation since she arrived in Toronto from Taiwan in 1968. "I still drop everything to watch him," she says. For his part, the CTV anchor said that Chang's sweet-toothed language training has paid off. Added Robertson, 33: "Her pronunciation is very, very good."

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BUSINESS

THE YEAR OF TROUBLE

The bloody slaughter in Tiananmen Square was just two months old. But there was no mention of the pro-democracy upsurge—or of the estimated 3,000 student demonstrators who were massacred during the revolt—when a group of 32 Chinese government officials and West German and Quebec businessmen met in Beijing on Aug. 3. The executives of Klöckner Steelwerk Harze L&L, a Montreal-based expanding firm, had good reason for making the long trip: since early 1987, their company had been negotiating for a \$10-million contract to build a chemical plant in China's Liaoning

CHINA'S FUTURE IS CLOSELY LINKED TO ECONOMIC EXPANSION, BUT GROWING DOUBTS CLOUD OPTIMISM

Bicycle factory in Changzhou officials want to please foreign businessmen

province. After nearly three years of slow negotiations, Klöckner finally won the contract. "They were extremely anxious to please," Klöckner's senior vice-president Peter Bogner told *Maclean's*. "We believe there are still business opportunities there."

Some analysts say that the Chinese government desperately wants to resume the world that business has returned to normal since the first 40 crackdowns—and business want to regain their commercial links. And last week, in a number of bedrooms across Canada, it was as if the battle in Tiananmen had never happened: enthusiastic negotiations to expand in China were continuing. But over the weekend, propaganda could hide the deepening economic crisis facing the reformist leadership in Beijing.

As a result, unlike their Canadian counterparts, wealthy businessmen in Hong Kong, who were expected to build many of the massive business projects necessary for China's economic advancement, are rethinking their plans. A *Central Intelligence Agency* (CIA) survey issued last month reported that foreign investment in China will plummet. An ever-widening amount of that investment comes from Hong Kong, and a poll by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries found many of their members in Hong Kong, which will be returned to China in 1997, will be in an aggressively pessimistic mood. Even so, state-owned Chinese corporations are

counting their expenses into Canada in search of expertise, new markets, raw materials and foreign exchange. Said Luo Gu, acting commercial secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa: "Business is business, and so is our way of life."

But it will take more than a few belated Communist openings and daring business ventures to turn around the rapidly crumbling Chinese economy. While the government craves free trade, statistics issued by the Chinese government suggest that its economy is slowing. The country's state-run enterprises lost \$1.58 billion during the first half of 1988, more than for the whole of 1986. Meanwhile, China's trade deficit topped \$8.5 billion in the first half of the year, four times the total during the same period in 1988. And tourism traffic—an important source of foreign exchange—was down by 33 per cent in July.

And economic analysts say that the huge amounts of foreign investment that have flooded into China over the past 10 years, as the country's leaders blossomed its economy, will now slow. Indeed, the CIA report predicted that foreign investment from all sources, which reached \$116 billion in 1983 from \$6.9 billion just four years earlier, will fall dramatically.

Still, despite the almost universal outrage expressed over the tragedy of Tiananmen Square, many of the 30 Canadian firms operating in China are faring ahead. One is Alcan Aluminium Ltd., which is a joint-venture partner in an aluminum manufacturing plant in Shanxi province. Said Roger Hain, Hong Kong-based managing director of Alcan Asia Ltd.: "It's business as usual." But the revolt, added Hain, "makes us more wary of the kinds of constraints we may face."

Such other well-known companies as Toronto-based Northern Telecom Ltd., which is manufacturing electronic telephone-switching systems in Guangdong province, and Montreal-based Lavalin Industries Inc., which manufactures and builds main-frame systems, also intend to move ahead.

But not all shareholders share the optimism. Many of Hong Kong's high-powered businessmen say that they are watching the upheaval in China with concern—and their reactions will likely determine the future success of the swelling economic reforms that Beijing is now pursuing. Before Tiananmen Square, many Hong Kong-based firms had been building joint public-sector projects in mainland China, and some were expanding in China. But after the slaughter, some Hong Kong officials quickly put the projects on hold.

And Professor Hain, chair-

man of Boulder Technology International, a consumer-products company, which makes about 70 per cent of the company's products in China, said that a sudden change of political fortunes could mean that companies will not be able to get their products and investments out of the country. He pointed out that Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping's health has come under question. Added Hain: "Once he dies, there could be civil war." A survey that the Federation of Hong Kong Industries conducted at the end of June shows just how shaky faith in the ruling and its political economy has become. The federation found that about 72 per cent of industrialists surveyed were planning to emigrate, or at least considering that option—up from 48 per cent before the Tiananmen massacre.

But the pessimism in Hong Kong is not mirrored in Beijing, in its efforts to attract the world's Chinese government officials in Canada, and the Chinese government's basic objection of securing the rising and growing business links that its firms have forged with Canada. Still, Fred Brada, a Toronto hotel owner who is now completing a new venture with China State Construction Engineering Corp. to develop the Sheraton Park Hotel in Toronto's downtown Chinatown area, says that there has been a change in the atmosphere in which business is conducted since Tiananmen Square. He added, "Representatives of the Chinese government are now more polite." Even so, Brada said the Chinese government last week was continuing negotiations to develop a hotel near the Toronto airport.

At the same time, OTIC B.C. Inc., a subsidiary of the giant China International Trust and Investment Corp., which owns 58 per cent of a job with the Griffs, B.C., is planning more joint ventures with Canadian companies in the resource sector.

And She Mei Wang, general manager of Great Wall Investment (China) Ltd., which is working with the Chinese to build a Canadian real-estate development, told *Maclean's* that she has had "no instructions from China" saying that business is better or worse than in policy" since Tiananmen Square. Great Wall's Richmond, B.C., Vancouver development will be completed by October, she added.

Still, China's economic future is far from certain. If its economy continues to slow and its citizens grow restless with a declining standard of living, Beijing's troubles may be just beginning.

JANIS DENOMY and **LINDA JOHNSON** in Toronto; **JIM KEATING** in Hong Kong and **LONNIE GRANT** in Beijing

Business Notes

WESTERN ECONOMIES AWIP

Western Canada will tap other regions to stimulate growth this year and next, says Industry Secretary and Quebec in Canada's leading economic forum, and the Conference Board of Canada. The board added that a population shift into British Columbia will stimulate consumer spending and residential construction, while Saskatchewan and Manitoba will have renewed business. Alberta will be the only western province showing slower growth this year, but it is expected to rebound in 1990.

WITCHHOO STEPS DOWN

Calgary, Alberta, the most famous in Canada's wilderness, is making a return to the province under other than its own terms. It is the latest of several moves by the province's new government to change the province's economic structure. The province's new government is making a return to the province under other than its own terms. It is the latest of several moves by the province's new government to change the province's economic structure.

GRIFTS' TROUBLED GAMBLE

Rechts International Inc., the North American-based gambling and hotel chain, is planning a return to the province under other than its own terms. It is the latest of several moves by the province's new government to change the province's economic structure. The province's new government is making a return to the province under other than its own terms. It is the latest of several moves by the province's new government to change the province's economic structure.

MUPPETS JOIN DISNEY

With Disney Co. purchased Hasbro Associates Inc., the firm that produced *The Muppet Show*, the most widely watched TV show in the world, for \$140 million.

REPORT FIRES INSURANCE

Alberta's Underwriter Association (UAA) has a \$400,000 report into the collapse of two subsidiaries of Principal Group Ltd., including insurance, the Alberta government and Principal management all at fault. The report and there was evidence to suggest that Principal founder Donald Cousens acted dishonestly, that the government failed to regulate the two companies properly and that underwriter failed to examine the companies thoroughly.

MASSIVE ARTS DONATION

The Ontario Foundation, a philanthropic organization established by Floyd Collins, the 90-year-old lawyer and chairman of Toronto-based Maclean-Hunter Ltd., will contribute \$16 million to 35 Ontario cultural organizations. It is one of the largest donations of its kind in Canadian history.

A down-home hero

Bombardier is taking Quebec to the world

It is a huge transition from a garage in Valcourt, Que., to the subway of New York City and the street-level business of Belfast (British J. Arnold Bombardier created the first snowmobile in his garage out of old car parts in 1956, that is exactly what happened. Although well producing the popular

transit industry by winning a contract to supply subway cars to the Montreal Metro in 1976. He also bought a Belgian manufacturer of mass-transit vehicles. B&B Construction ferries in Montreal, in 1984 and Montreal airport company Canadian Ltd. the same year. Despite losing huge mths. the company is

in 1995 following the death of his father-in-law the previous year. The company produced and the market for snowmobiles collapsed during the energy crisis of the early 1970s. It was that disaster that propelled Bombardier on the path of diversification. Declared the entrepreneur "I would never have thought about diversification." He was only manufacturing snowmobiles. Then the market crashed from 200,000 to 50,000 snowmobiles in one year. Bombardier decided then that he would never again rely on one product for the company's fortunes.

Well-entrenched in the mass-transit industry for the past 28 years, Bombardier is now concentrating on developing its interests in aerospace. Bombardier has said that he hopes to balance the company evenly between the two industries. "like a good, solid four-legged chair." Indeed, Bombardier's successful management of Canadian made it a prime candidate for the Short Bros. purchase. Short is the largest employer in Northern Ireland and the possession of 7,000 jobs became a key in last year's negotiations. In approving the sale, Northern Ireland Secretary Thomas King said that Bombardier's record with Canada had made a significant impression on the British government.

As a result, the British government agreed to cancel more than \$750 million of Short's debts, as well as provide grants and loans that raised the total package to \$1.5 billion. In return, Bombardier undertook to keep the company intact for at least four years. Since Canadian president Donald Lowe, "Short has a great work ethic and good products, but the government never invested in the plant. They are 15 years behind." Added Lowe, "It is going to take us two or three years to turn it around."

So far, aerospace has been a profitable new business for Bombardier. Indeed, many analysts maintain that Bombardier's current string of successes began with its purchase of Canair. Bombardier incorporated the formerly government-owned company, cut costs and increased sales of Canada's popular 12-seat Challenger business jet. Bombardier succeeded last March that Canair will design and develop a 36-seat stretched version of the Challenger, known as the "Regional Jet."

Development of the Regional Jet reflects Bombardier's strategy of finding mar-



Riding a Bombardier car to work in New York City, Bombardier (below), spectacular growth

So far, Montreal-based Bombardier is now known worldwide for its transit, subway cars and high-speed trains. The company long ago decided to diversify its transportation products and the pace of acquisition at Bombardier has accelerated sharply in recent months. In June, the company spent \$40 million to buy the world's oldest aircraft-maker, Short Bros. PLC of Belfast. In July, it won a contract worth \$430 million to supply short train cars to the Channel project, the tunnel being built under the English Channel. And Laurent Bombardier, Bombardier's confident chairman, seems intent on keeping the busy-wheel, \$1.4 billion company running at a fast pace, and further expansion is likely to take place soon. Bombardier said Lowe's "We have very dynamic divisions of activity. The work is there, we have to deliver."

The new European contracts are the result of the most aggressive actions yet in the company's global expansion. After the market for snowmobiles collapsed in the early 1970s, Bombardier had Bombardier on a diversification drive that was intended to ensure the troubled company's survival. In the company's first major departure, he broke into the mass-

transit industry by winning a contract to supply subway cars to the Montreal Metro in 1976. He also bought a Belgian manufacturer of mass-transit vehicles. B&B Construction ferries in Montreal, in 1984 and Montreal airport company Canadian Ltd. the same year. Despite losing huge mths. the company is

now debt-free and profitable. In 1986, the firm's sales totaled more than \$1.4 billion, with only \$275 million derived from snowmobiles and their cousins, the water-skiing Sea-Doo. Its stock rose to \$35 at the end of August from \$12 in January. Indeed, the company appeared to be preparing for further growth. Transportation industry sources said that Bombardier is even considering a bid to operate a high-speed train between Montreal and Toronto.



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lets where it can compete effectively with larger companies. The Regional was designed to fill the gap on routes that are too lightly travelled for full-size jets and too long for comfortable travel in a turboprop plane. The strategy appears to be working. Ten days after the announcement of the Short takeover, British Airways took options for 30 Regionals—a contract worth \$335 million. Total orders for the plane are now 110. Said Jim Bender, an analyst with the brokerage firm Richardson Greenwald & Co. of Canada: "Canada is just at the beginning of its rail life cycle. The acquisition completely changed Bombardier's direction."

To break its dependence on the automobile, Bombardier had to set aside the company's founding tradition of aviation. Designs for 42 mass-transit cars, in both the Montreal and New York City subway systems, have been based on existing foreign technology obtained through licensing agreements. And when Bombardier bid on a 1982 contract to supply the Canadian government with high-speed trains, it



The Challenger jets in during busy and soaring profits

submitted blueprints for a West German-designed vehicle called the Dax. One railcar that Bombardier did engineer itself, the Via Rail during the 1970s, the Light, Rapid, Comfortable train, has failed to emerge as a viable product in markets outside of Canada. Still

Bombardier: "The quickest way for us to get into mass transit was through technology transfer."

Bombardier has made a particularly strong impression because of its ability to work with—some critics say manipulate—the federal government. Clearly, Ottawa has taken a proprietary interest in the development of the Quebec company. Between 1982 and 1985, Bombardier manufactured 3,240 \$750,000 trucks for the Canadian Armed Forces at an average cost of \$86,000 per vehicle. The government went along with the contract even though a U.S. firm had offered to provide comparable trucks at a cost of only \$15,000 per vehicle. More strongly, in January, 1987, Ottawa awarded many contracts of Montreal when it awarded the CF-18 jet fighter

manufacture contract to Bombardier's Canadian division in Montreal, despite what some analysts said was a more attractive bid from British Aerospace Corp. of Woking.

But the Transportation Group has also improved a step forward for Bombardier. Pioneered in 1963 to design and operate new mass-transit systems, the American subsidiary has adapted a monorail system licensed from Walt Disney World Resort of Orlando to serve as a feeder line for city-center transit networks. So far, Transportation Group has sold systems to two international airports in the United States, in Tampa, Fla., and Houston, and it appears to be the favored bidder for a \$1-billion contract for a transit system in Honolulu. Said Transportation Group chairman Carl Murley: "If you cannot afford to go underground with a transit system, you have to go up. The monorail has such terrific potential on the market."

For his part, Bombardier dismisses claims that Bombardier has benefited from excessive government protection. Said Bombardier: "In order for us to compete in the competitive field, the government has to have programs. In fact, we are trying to get them to be more generous." Bombardier said that he considers Bombardier a shared accomplishment, a movement not only to Arsenal Bombardier and his descendants but also to the rest of commerce in Quebec. From the backwoods saw trails of the province the French-Canadian company has cleared a path into the world market for transportation equipment. And as much as Bombardier wants to keep it there, he also wants Bombardier to remain firmly rooted in Quebec. He added, "I am trying to build a company that serves the family." According to many analysts, Bombardier is on course to achieve that goal.

DAN BURKE in Montreal

A Portrait of the Future



M. Miller and Chien (c. 1981) by Margaret G. Gillingham. Artwork is one among over 2,000 local works being donated by donors and the Art Gallery of Ontario. The AGO will purchase all the artwork to be housed in a new Stage II gallery.

Heading into the 1990s, the future of the Art Gallery of Ontario has never looked brighter. With the Stage III renovations and additions set to go this fall, the venerable institution will be bigger and better than ever.

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A view from Dundas Street of the Stage III
model. Architects: Bernt Myers Associates/
Kusnerey-Pryor McKenna-Gilbert
Architects, John VanDerKam Architects Model:
Topographe Ltd. and Richard Siskin

by Christopher Hume

When Stage III is complete
in 1994, the AGO will have
a brand new facade on
Dundas Street and 50 per
cent more exhibition space. That
means more of the gallery's 14,000-
work collection will be on display than
at any time in the past. It also means
more important travelling shows from
around the world.

In many respects, Stage III will mark
the AGO's coming of age. What began
life as in the century, as a small local
gallery, will have become a player on
the international stage. And now, as at
no other time in history, the visual arts
are being conducted on a global scale.

The new facilities will enable the AGO
to participate at the highest—and most
exciting—level.

Of course, the gallery has long been a
familiar presence on the Toronto and
national scenes. Probably best known
and best-loved for its Canadian historical
collection, the AGO owns some of
the most celebrated canvases ever
painted in this century. Works such as
The Five O'Clocks, Tom Thomson, and
Lawson Harris. Above Lake Superior
are icons of Canadian art. Highlights
in our struggle to create a distinct
identity and culture of our own.

It is a struggle in which the gallery
has played a major role through the
decades. Founded in 1890, the Art
Museum of Toronto, as it was then



"The AGO is
considered to
being 'a great
art museum that
effectively brings
art and people
together by achiev-
ing regional,
national' and
international
recognition for an
outstanding per-
manent collection
and programming
innovation."

William J. Wilmer
Director



"Stage III will add
17 significantly needed
new galleries
including those for
contemporary art
and film, art, indoor
sculpture courts
and a ponds and
drawings study
centre. The public
will then be able to
enjoy important
parts of the collection
that previously
have not had
permanent homes."

Paolo Nasgaard
Chief Curator



A wide view of the AGO as it was in 1990. The AGO will look like this in 1994.
From the south along Bayview Street



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The AGO permanent collection appeals to a wide range of tastes, as illustrated on this and following pages. Edgar Degas transforms a contemporary event, ballet, into an image of contemporary beauty in his Woman in Bath, c. 1881 on the left. Continuing clockwise a young and elegant dancer is portrayed in Ontario

artist Lucian O'Brien's 1970 painting, North-south of Central America. Argentine Jane captures the time and contradiction of the Marchesa Corbelli in this 1953 portrait, and the beautiful dressing, Malvina holds Adolfo and Ruggieri in Longville, 1910. 1954, reveals a young woman's private and emotional life.



artist Lucian O'Brien's 1970 painting, North-south of Central America. Argentine Jane captures the time and contradiction of the Marchesa Corbelli in this 1953 portrait, and the beautiful dressing, Malvina holds Adolfo and Ruggieri in Longville, 1910. 1954, reveals a young woman's private and emotional life.

ated. It didn't have permanent galleries until 1951, when Mrs. Golden British began had her own collection of art. The Grange, in the gallery, built in 1887. The Grange, one of the first oldest buildings left in Toronto, also happens to be among the finest early 20th century residences in the city. The Grange was the only home for the gallery until in 1948 three rooms were added to the north. In 1949, the gallery's name was changed to the Art Gallery of Toronto. Further expansion in 1956 and 1959 again designed by the design school architect of the Darling and Pearson included an entrance on Dundas Street and the Walker Sculpture Court. To this day, the court remains a highlight, one of the most elegant spaces within the complex. In 2006, the gallery was renamed the



Art Gallery of Ontario to reflect modern and broader mandate. But it was not until 1977 that the gallery took on its present form. Three years earlier, the Henry Moore Sculpture Centre and the Sam and Ardis Zacks Wing had been added. Both were instrumental in putting the AGO on the international map, especially the Moore Centre.

Designed in consultation with the sculptor himself, the light-filled gallery is a testament to one of the most significant gifts made to a public museum in its history and Moore, perhaps the most highly regarded sculptor of the 20th century, first came to Toronto in 1967 to see the site for his own memorial work, Three Wives, Place No. 2, Archer in Nathan Phillips Square. The idea of getting a work by Moore had been suggested by Finnish architect Yllo.



The AGO's Henry Moore collection spans 100 sculptures, prints and drawings — the largest public collection of Moore's works in the world. The artist donated over 100 of these works to the Gallery and people often ask: Why Toronto? Moore developed an affectionate, close connection with the city beginning

in 1947 when he came to see the sculpture *The Archer* in Northern Ontario. He met AGO officials and agreed to a substantial gift of adequate materials and space would be provided. Subsequently, he helped design the beautiful Moore Gallery, shown below, located in the AGO's new Moore Sculpture Centre



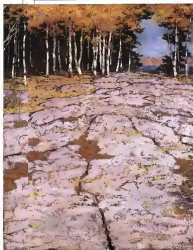
Herrell, designer of the new Toronto City Hall. Although the sculpture is not one of the most popular artworks in Moore's collection, it caused enormous controversy at the time. Indeed, it is credited with having helped then mayor Phil Queensbury lose his job.

Despite the initial negativity regarding *The Archer*, Moore clearly saw something he liked about Toronto. He was approached about a permanent display of his work in the AGO and several years later ended up giving 101 sculptures, drawings and rare original plaster. 57 drawings and a nearly complete set of prints. This generosity made the gallery the largest public holder of Moore's work in the world. The centre opened at the AGO on October 26, 1974 with the artist in attendance. Typical of his generosity to the gallery, Moore continued to put aside work for its collection until his death in 1986. Today, the Moore collection totals 669 prints, 73 drawings and 131 sculptures.

The Toronto Zoo's Zacks Gallery gave the AGO a permanent facility by capitalizing

on building the major travelling shows which are the life blood of a visual arts institution. It and the Moore Centre constituted Stage 1 of the gallery's long-term development plan. Stage II was completed in '77. The headquarters of the late, renowned Toronto architect, John C. Parkin, the addition brought the gallery up to date architecturally. Through rather formidable paperwork, AGO is a familiar Toronto landmark.

But it too will give way to progress when construction on Stage III begins later this year. The new scheme, designed by highly respected architect Barton Myers in partnership with Toronto architectural firm Kawahara, Poonie & Kenna Blumberg, will see the building extended right on to the sidewalk and the creation of a much more leisure and relaxing appearance. The main entrance, to be situated further east along Dundas Street, closer to McGill Street, will be marked by a 105-foot high tower. The spacious, two-storey lobby will be topped by a huge, doleful, stylized pyramid by filling in the parking "moat" on



The beautiful Georgian Bay scene by Lauren Harris is an oil on silk. The silk is an important new acquisition of the AGO. *Three Figures* painted with blacked-out red, was purchased by the AGO in 1974 by the leading member of Canada's Group of Seven, who purchased with money from private donations raised in the AGO's Annual Giving Fund.

The striking *Figure with Ulu*, sculpted in green stone by Adajiwak Shook, a 1967 sculpture was the only of contemporary Indian art. It is one of 100 Indian works given in 1975 to the AGO by the Kerner Family of Toronto.



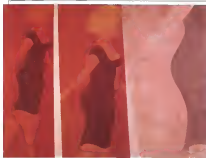
Probably the two most popular paintings in the AGO permanent collection are the early 1920s portrait of Dutch trader Jacobus Andriessen, Moore, far left, by Francis Hals, and the vivid painting, *The River Wind*, near left, painted by Canadian artist Tom Thomson in 1917, the year of his death by drowning in Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park, Ontario.



NOT ALL WORKS OF ART ARE FOUND IN A GALLERY.




QUALITY IS JOB 1.



In the 1960s, Michael Snow's 'Working' (1964) was the first to bring the work of art into the home of Canada's leading contemporary artists. Pictured below left, and right.

In the same year, Isidore American and Andy Warhol's 'Evelyn' (1964). A decade earlier, in 1953, another internationally renowned Canadian artist, Jean-Paul Riopelle, produced the painting 'Bare upon Snow'.



Dundas Street and extending the building on the south, the AGO plan will increase the gallery by 94,000 square feet. After that 72,000-square-foot will be renovated. The space will be used to create 17 new galleries, a top-flight print and drawing centre and a glass-enclosed sculpture arena. For the first time, the AGO will have permanent galleries devoted to local and international contemporary art.

The latter seems destined to become one of the most talked-about galleries. Under the guidance of chief curator Ronald Nagard, the AGO has turned to artists as likely to contemporary European art with spectacular results. The recent exhibition of international acquisitions was a disaster, derailing a notion of how the gallery has worked with local collectors to assemble a powerful sampling of some of the finest contemporary art. The AGO is

especially strong in modern German and Italian works, given as or has been promised pieces by Anne Boveri, artist Achille Bonito Oliva, Luciano Protti, Giulio Paolini and Raimund Koenig. Also represented are leading German painters Gerhard Richter, Gerhard Merz and Sigmar Polke as well as a handful of Swiss Expressionists.

"If one can discern an ongoing pattern in the gallery's contemporary collecting approach," Nagard says, "it has been to build clusters of work around a few particular styles or movements, whether Abstract Expressionism, Pop, Minimal, Conceptual or Arte Povera."

But so far, Nagard's opportunities to show off his growing part of the collection have been to mount '90s Stage III, that will all end. The increased presence in contemporary art will in turn inspire more gifts from

Canadian collectors. (Works of art are never paid for with taxpayers' dollars, but only with private funds. In the past year alone, acquisitions have had a total value of \$7 million were donated to the AGO. Others were purchased with funds from donations.)

Lovers of fine art will also take heart from Stage III. Its completion will see the AGO enter a field somewhat ignored. But appearances can be deceiving, during the last few years the gallery has received major donations from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kanner and Smith and Samuel and Esther Stern. The Sterns' donation in 1988 of more than 3,000 prints, drawings, and sculptures brought the limit collection to 3,500 and resulted in the AGO decoupling a half-century's custom and establish an active collecting programme. The debate within the AGO about whether it should



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Consumers Gas



Through private and volunteer support, AGO's efforts continue to develop the AGO International contemporary collection. An important example of the growth in European holdings is German artist Jupp Immendorf's 1964 painting *Haidelstein* (top, left) illustrating a scene of the week of riotous activities reflected in many recent acquisitions including Canadian artist Hans Wilkison's *The White Madonna* (A. 1975, seen left, AGO). American artist Jenny Holzer's electronic 160-sign electronic film *UNUSUS & AGO* (1986) and two artists in residence — (1987), a graphic bench designed with one of the artists that appear on the LBB sign.

make a full-scale commitment to limit an has been resolved in the AGO's.

Another major component of Stage III is the print and drawing centre. Headed by curator Katherine Lachan, this department has made enormous strides in recent years in raising a significant body of first-class material. The centre will be a much-needed addition to the gallery.

Again by involving the local collecting community, Lachan has been able to acquire some masterpieces works by artists as wide ranging as Anselm Kiefer and James McNeill Whistler. The collection now numbers 9,000 works on paper. The Prints and Drawings Study Centre will be open Lachan explains "to students, scholars, collectors, and interested members of the public." In addition to the centre itself, the cluster will contain four galleries. These will be devoted to displaying loans from the AGO's holdings as well as touring exhibitions.

The touring galleries — contemporary Canadian, historical Canadian, Old Master paintings and installations — will be expanded and/or refurbished. New display facilities will also be improved, along with internal traffic routes and public access.

Five Wilton Wilton, director of the

AGO in 28 years, the emergence of the gallery as a major Canadian and international cultural institution is indication of a lifetime of dedication. The largest serving level of a public gallery or museum in Canada, Wilton took over the AGO in the turbulent 60s. Though government funding has not kept pace with spending needs during the intervening years, he has helped other in a new era of corporate support for the gallery. Now, some \$200,000 has been raised, and small and large sponsors. Surprisingly, no government sources provided 49 per cent of the total revenue for the AGO fiscal year 1988-1989, excluding the Stage III project. The cost of Stage III is estimated at \$50 million, of which \$16 million is being raised from the private sector.

It was a management that benefits all involved donors and recipients. For the corporations, sponsorship provides a chance to participate in one of the most exciting cultural projects in Canada. For the rest of us, these generosity makes possible the exhibits, loans and collections that keep us coming back, time and time again.

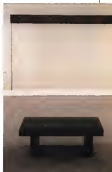
Christopher Hume is an art and an officer critic.

Some facts about AGO financing

It costs about \$12 million a year to operate the AGO. Excluding the Stage III expansion project, 48 per cent of total 1988-89 revenue came from non-government sources. The estimated cost for Stage III is \$54 million, of which \$16 million is being raised from the private sector.

The AGO has over 20,000 active members, the largest membership of any cultural institution in Canada. This group provides over \$2 million to the AGO in annual support, a significant portion of which is used to purchase works of art.

All of the AGO purchasing power for acquisition of works of art comes from the private sector. In other words, taxpayers' money is never used. For example, of the 662 works acquired in 1986-88, 71 were purchased with funds from donations. Works are also gifted and/or provided available tax breaks to Canadian Works of art certified by the Cultural Property Export Research Board and offered as gifts to designated Canadian cultural institutions are not only exempt from capital gains, but also qualify for the one hundred per cent donation tax provision under the Income Tax Act.



Gold fever strikes again

The Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE) had less of a deep slump since Oct. 19, 1987—the day that stock markets around the world crashed to record lows. To make matters worse, the once-bustle Pacific coast market had been badly shaken by a number

of self-styled gold-prospecting magazines that, last week, gold fever—fueled by miner promoter Murray (Elk) Peck—has gripped the Resources Council's lifeblood of 50 gold exploration projects—but the VSE's gold rush is a different one. On Aug. 28, 53.5 million ounces, valued at \$58.6 million—chopped little, brownish (the methane's) oil, time instead on three days earlier. Investors caution that their shares slowed in the market, but the gold price is still on the rise. Gold prices are up 10% in the last week, and gold mined last week sold for \$140 an ounce. Gold prices are up 10% in the last week, and gold mined last week sold for \$140 an ounce. Gold prices are up 10% in the last week, and gold mined last week sold for \$140 an ounce.

[illegible]

meeting, analyst for Vancouver-based Cantional Securities. "The high concentrations of gold in a relatively small number of tons leads us to believe that this is one of the robust near-surface gold districts in North America." Added Robert Soltzberg, mining analyst for Vancouver Securities in Vancouver. "On a world scale, the four million ounces is a large deposit by itself. What worries us is that they have really only tested half of the favorable area. Is that entire area still viable 2006, which I consider the best hole ever drilled."

Getting the full value of the assets in B.C. lands will be costly. Millions of capital costs will be required to develop the province's timber lands, many in the remote region into production areas as high as \$2000 million, including as much as \$200 million for roads alone. According to Poirer, such purchases have averaged \$4 million per week during the past three weeks. Says Poirer: "We can't put the correlation too strongly. The demand is not there." But he does expect the government to use the capital cost of \$150 million to develop the lands as a wedge against the possible payback. Says Poirer: "Because it will be open-pit, the payback period on the capital will be quite short." And, at well's end, Poirer assumes that he is a linkage between the Toronto Stock Exchange for Poirer to raise funds. Last week, details surrounding the listing were still being negotiated. Here Stronoff's biggest booster is the fact that the province has a lot of timber and a lot of institutions won't buy stock unless it is listed in Toronto. "We're

All the moment, about 90 per cent of the Jewish trading in Western Canada-based Alcan according to Cantosent president Grant Macdonald, the remaining 10 per cent of the market last week came from the United States and Europe. But, and Macdonald, "We expect that to change when the significance of the discovery is fully appreciated."

And, stock's end, the ebullient Peine was not quite ready to celebrate all the way to the altar. Born in Toronto to Romanian Jewish parents, Peine started his working career as a technician before branching out as a brokerage industry through his gamble on penny stocks. He made and lost fortunes—most fact, has 1986 divorce proceedings as he seemed well over his \$25 million in settlement payments. And his first marriage, his first marriage, which ended in January, cost him another \$3 million. But Peine has

Shelley's "You got someone, I think I'm in love with her. Her name is Tamara Parro. She's quite all right, a little too old for me. She's 27. She's living at my home in Paradise Valley in Arizona, and getting ready to go to the University of Arizona to study geology." The two clearly share a common faith in the future of rocks. And on the 15th last week, the betting was that their future would be bright.

WAL. GUTTEN in Germany



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THE ART OF BUILDING



Caught in the act of rearranging history

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Close examination of Erik Nielsen's controversial political career, *The House Is Not a Home*, reveals not only a dedicated Tory determined to outshine his party, but a political giant attempting to win his own record by carefully editing, rearranging history and ignoring conversations that never took place.

Nielsen blames the political mess that developed over the spring, 1986, resignation of Sinclair Stevens, after allegations of conflict of interest, mainly on the fact that "I did not have the opportunity to discuss the story with the Prime Minister, nor to provide him directly with my advice." But during the 1986 Senate break, at least three weeks before the story broke Nielsen flew to West Palm Beach, Fla., where Mulroney and his family were vacationing. The two men spent most of an afternoon alone together, giving the deputy prime minister an ideal opportunity to discuss his allegations. Nielsen writes to Mulroney for the posterity, which he referred to as an opportunity to "raise a number of matters of importance in a relaxing environment." This was, according to the Nielsen version, nearly half a year after he had warned the Prime Minister's Office about Stevens, yet the cabinet minister's case apparently never came up.

More seriously, Nielsen blames the Stevens affair directly for having done him out of politics. "Even without the irreparable damage to my credibility, there was no way I could continue to serve in such uncomfortable and unpredictable circumstances," he writes.

"My own career was now finished." Misleadingly, the Stevens affair sullied Nielsen's political damage, but it had little to do with Nielsen's resignation. The help he then later was wanting to leave across politics for at least three years having endured the Tory leader's outburst in the summer of 1985 that he planned not to run in the 1984 general election. Nielsen agreed to stay when Mulroney urged him to head the party's transition team. Even when the Tories achieved power at the fall of

Erik Nielsen's distortions deprive everything he writes of credibility. The real story of his tumultuous times is still unwritten

1986, Nielsen remained a reluctant recluse. At Mulroney's urging, he did signed on for another two years, but seemed only marginally interested in the political life, even though he was appointed to the powerful posts of deputy prime minister, House leader and, later, minister of national defence.

Then, in June of 1986, Nielsen laid down his ultimatum: he officially informed Mulroney that it was his intention to leave the federal scene by September, 1986. During a private lunch at 24 Sussex Drive in January of 1986, Nielsen again raised the issue of his departure, blaming his workload and overstating his fear of decline. Characteristically, Nielsen didn't leave it at that, but kept reminding Mulroney of his plans. The deputy prime minister's exit timetable came up again at the West Palm Beach meeting and during another private Sussex Drive meeting in April of 1986.

Finally, on May 26, Nielsen used a resignation note to the Prime Minister, just before an impending cabinet shuffle. "In all fairness to you, my government and, ultimately, to this country," he wrote, "I must advise you that I sincerely doubt my capacity to already the seemingly ever-increasing burden. It is simply not possible for my individual, however willing,

to adequately perform the multiple tasks that are now assigned. . . . I would request that you take the foregoing into account in the consideration you are giving to possible forthcoming changes in your government." That request was the culmination of his three-year campaign to leave federal politics.

It was his heavy workload and his long-standing desire to decamp—not the Stevens affair—which drove Nielsen to ask for the golden parachute that landed him out of politics and into the million-dollar chairman at head of the Canadian Transport Commission (now the National Transportation Agency).

Another instance of Nielsen's historical revisionism is the sequence of events that led to Robert Coates's resignation from the defence portfolio following his 1984 visit to a shipyard in Lahr, West Germany. Nielsen reports with righteous fervor how he forced Coates to leave, even though the offending sentence was "blatantly untrue: that the likelihood of his receiving office was very real indeed." The day the all happened—Feb. 13, 1985—certainly was hectic and confused, but what actually took place has only a tenuous connection with the Nielsen version.

Mulroney was having lunch with Patrick MacBain, his senior counsel officer, at Sussex Drive that day when they were advised that the second volume of *The German Crisis* would break the story. Mulroney immediately called Coates and told him to see Nielsen (on House leader) to prepare his answers for the expected opposition onslaught. Nielsen's advice when Coates hurried to his office was that the defence minister should tell the Commons, giving the same disconsolatory reply to say and every question thereafter. Nielsen's German trip. Coates told me that he replied "Look, I know what the trigger of the Commons is and it was wrong to show them. It wasn't that, but a deal in the last place, and the more I try to show them, the less likely it'll become. It would be a lot simpler if I resigned."

The other astounded Nielsen, who blurted out, "I said so that?" "Certainly," was the reply. "The party's under attack, the PM's under attack, and I don't want to hurt up the Nielsen with another so-called scandal. I'm going back to my office to prepare my resignation."

None of those substantial incidents matter's very much, except that they demonstrate by the active degrees everything he writes of credibility. Perhaps it is because all but three of his 38 years in politics were spent as a bitter opposition or on the government backbenches that Nielsen never successfully managed to acquire the habits of power. Even though he was granted everything when a prime minister's group—the appointment as his deputy and minister as well as Ontario's recent patronage slot—Nielsen could not achieve his single-minded dedication to making everyone around him. His last tragedy is that he really was at the centre of Canadian politics for most of those decades. The inside story of what really happened in these tumultuous times has yet to be written.



"I didn't think you were such a pushover."

"What do you mean?"
"Going along with the crowd. Getting talked into that last drink. Or did you forget you were drinking?"
"I wasn't going to finish it."
"So why raise it?"
"Good question. Why did I?"
"To impress the others."
"Maybe. And to impress you, I guess."
"Thanks, but no thanks. I like you better when you're your own man."
"It was dumb of me. Do I get another chance?"
"Okay, but hurry up and grow up, will you? I'm getting too old to be dating a kid."

Seagram

TOMORROW'S WORLD

Across Europe, Christians were gripped by a terrible fear. One winter told of a gigantic torch that flared across the horizon in England a meter so bright that it made the night seem like day, chased wild geese from the sky, scorched by flames, told all their generations and passed a despairing, wailing cry of pain from Jerusalem to the Last Judgment. In Rome, crowds carrying flaming torches thronged the streets, and in St. Peter's Basilica, terrified, sobbing mothers in search of their children, told all their generations and passed a despairing, wailing cry of pain from Jerusalem to the Last Judgment. In Rome, crowds carrying flaming torches thronged the streets, and in St. Peter's Basilica, terrified, sobbing mothers in search of their children, told all their generations and passed a despairing, wailing cry of pain from Jerusalem to the Last Judgment.

But in 999 it gave way to 1000, nothing extraordinary happened—except a vast tide rose of rebel among the discontented and

FORECASTING THE FUTURE WILL LIKELY BECOME THE GROWTH INDUSTRY OF THE 1990s

tionally drained populace. Now, the end of the second millennium is approaching. But in a more secular, supposedly less superstitious world the ending passage that the approaching millennium evokes is not positive fear. It is curiosity about the third millennium—and the future beyond.

The future, in fact, promises to become the philosophical and literary growth industry of the 1990s. In Canada, the United States and Western Europe, people calling themselves futurists, widely reported only a few years ago as science fictionists, are influencing social and economic attitudes and planning. In July, more than 400 speakers showed up at Washington for the World Future Society's four-day world general assembly.

Trends: In the worlds of politics and business, private activities run by futurists advise governments and corporations on probable trends well into the next century. Deep waters have already been tugged that leap U.S. rather than Latin America's. The Little Green Planet which forecasts China assuming the lead, nuclear wars and the Second Coming of Christ, has sold more than 25 million copies and become the best selling book in North America since the 1970s. Scientists call it a just U.S.-Soviet

on Mars and from billions of miles away in the sky near horizon of outer space. Voyager 2's television images become more inward a destiny among the stars.

Space may not be—as mid here at the Star Trek movies and television series would have it—the final frontier, but surely the next one, combining the sustainable human curiosity that first drove the Vikings westward over arctic

was a thousand years ago. Science is already studying the problems in the path of populating the neighboring planets of our solar

system. Robert Haynes, a consultant to the U.S. space program, told the 1988 International Congress of Genetics in Ottawa earlier this year that some of the genetic engineering technology already exists for the creation of plants that other life forms that could survive in the Martian environment.

Long Short of the ultimate great leap for mankind, there already are access of spacecraft for the world's stardust with the third millennium and the decades beyond. There is growth's greatest among actual scientists that

at its, global political stability, the war on drugs and the deteriorating environment will dominate the 1990s. Beyond that, the computer evolves into a predictive tool for all. U.S. evangelist Jerry Falwell says that Communists, homosexuals and feminists are wrecking Western society. American futurist author Marvin Cetron talks of a booming job market in private care and home waste disposal, and Vancouver futurist Frank Olyon forecasts biological robots with neural appetites to eat the bugs.

However, not all futurists look that far. Some, like Jack Drabek of Vancouver, the 34-year-old Czech-born author of *The Golden Revolution: Achievements Spies for the 1990s*, are content to be relatively precise. Drabek says that, by the dawn of the third millennium, nearly half of Canada's population will be over 40 and one-third will be over 50, compared with the 12 percent of Canadians who are now over 40 and the 35 percent who are over 50. Because of declining fertility rates in Canada, Tappes will have given way to so-called Wogones—well-off older people. The result, says Drabek, people will continue working well beyond 65 and

"young-wired" structures will start to crumble." So will Canada's credit rating, say economists of Ottawa has not wiped out the deficit and begun to show surpluses early in the next century.

Chavez: Yet in Canada and the rest of the West reach the century 2000-year threshold, there will be compensation for the tasks of government affairs. By then, the so-called Smart House will have started to supply daily living. Officials at Bell Northern Research in Ottawa say that, within the next decade, a single cable will deliver electricity together with telecommunications and television signals. A washing machine will send a message to the television set, telling the viewer that the laundry is done. An appliance repairman will be able to find out by phone what is wrong with a microwave oven.

But even the prospect of appliances talking to one another pales beside some of the speculations—and often contradictory—predictions generated by the countdown to 2000. Ken Tammy Lefebvre, a futurist and author, says that the first audience will witness a Second

Coming against a background of global peace, less and more wars. Said Lefebvre recently: "Who can imagine the chaos on the highways when automobile drivers are switched out of their cars?" Economic visionary Ken Fata, whose book *The Great Depression of 1990* predicts a global financial Armageddon, says that economic and social collapse will be followed by a new era that will combine pornography and great wealth. Robb Gertler, host of Toronto's *Body Planet* (a weekly series of nude models, frequent religious lawsuits will soon peak. Said Fata: "In the long run, humanity's more national impulses will come to the fore."

Nationality may still be some way off the world still has to reverse the psychological stress of getting from one millennium to the next. The stress, say various authorities, will be led by the forecasts and interpretations of events by media, politics and the drastic right-wing fringe of religious fundamentalism. These alterations, like the second millennium, will pass into history. And man, his knowledge expanding at an ever-accelerating rate, will continue to propel himself into the challenges and mysteries of the millennium ahead.

RAE CORRELL



Mock-up of space-station stationers (left) artist's impression of a space station destiny among the stars

FANTASTIC HARDWARE

THE ONLY LIMIT IS IMAGINATION ITSELF

According to scientists, the technology that is likely to be developed during the next 100 years will be the result of what the human mind is capable of doing that what it can imagine doing. Among the technical developments that are expected to transform life in the 21st century:

Telecommunications: By the middle of the next century, the telephone will serve as a personal link to a worldwide communications and information network. For most people, and Peter MacLennan, assistant vice-president of terminals at Northern Telecom Ltd. in Mississauga, Ont., the telephone will be a constant and indispensable companion. "I envision a small, sophisticated device, not unlike Captain Kirk's communicator that we carry everywhere," said MacLennan. Incorporating advances in fiber optics, satellite technology and artificial intelligence, the postmodern telephone will link users to a vast network of services. A man in South Central, Calif., who needs to contact his brother or would simply not feel secure's personal number in order to reach him—whether he is at home in Saint John, N.B., on a business trip in the Yukon or vacationing in the wilds of the Australian outback. Besides helping users to find information ranging from the location of an individual to specific business or technical data, the telephone and fax system will deliver the required information faster and more efficiently, with multiple fax copies if required.

Household Computers: Computers will be far more powerful than today's machines—and even more versatile. "The changes that will occur in computers through the next century will be incredible," said Dennis Pymis, director of the centre for computer science at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont. The home is one area in which experts expect to see computers of the future play a leading role. Capable of seeing, touching and hearing, and able to reason and make decisions, the household computer will command a system of intelligent cleaning, budgets, etc. As well, the home computer of the future will obey a familiar voice that tells it to run a bath and top off parents that a good family movie is about to begin on Channel 235.

Holograms: During the next century, the flat pictures that currently are projected

onto television and movie screens may be transformed into three-dimensional holographic images. Publishers in recent years have begun to use holograms on paper or plastic surfaces, and the Bank of Canada last week said it was trying to develop holographic paper money to foil counterfeiters. Stephen Benson, director of special imaging at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's media laboratory, predicted that "some time in the next century, a clear, full-color holographic movie will make its debut." As holo-

graphic movies and more screens may be transformed into three-dimensional holographic images. Publishers in recent years have begun to use holograms on paper or plastic surfaces, and the Bank of Canada last week said it was trying to develop holographic paper money to foil counterfeiters. Stephen Benson, director of special imaging at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's media laboratory, predicted that "some time in the next century, a clear, full-color holographic movie will make its debut." As holo-



Marlyn Monroe and conception of holographic television: changing entertainment

graphy is perfected, the technology will almost certainly find wide application. Bernard Hockley, a technologist who is working on holography at Lattice Systems Canada Ltd. in Toronto, suggested that, in the future, computers and fax machines may produce holographic images. "Given the advances we're making in laser and fibre-optic technology," said Hockley, "we'll almost certainly have computers capable of making, transmitting and receiving three-dimensional images in

gravity conditions, and they will be entering the most important of business, an element that is rare on Earth and would be used as a tool in human resources."

Later in the 21st century, astronauts are likely to venture farther into the solar system, travelling 35 million miles to them, one of Earth's nearest planetary neighbors. There, scientists will explore the red planet's higher-than-Everest mountains and huge valleys, searching for evidence that would show whether

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or indigenous life ever existed there; Steven Howe, general coordinator for advanced technology development at the University of California Los Angeles Natural Laboratory in New Mexico, said that, if there is to ever be beyond Mars, he will have to develop propulsion systems more powerful than conventional rocketry. Using technology now available, it would take a manned mission about 50 years to reach Pluto, 3.5 billion miles from Earth. The scientists and Howe are: he is astronaut, a powerful energy source made up of negatively charged subatomic particles that could release as much as 100 times the energy of a conventional nuclear reactor.

Autonomous Birefracting from Earth's demanding atmosphere of turbulence to globalized and autonomous cities has led cities to predict the death of the automobile in the near future. Yet the number of cars manufactured and driven in the world continues to grow each year. William Sproeter, manager of vehicle lifecycle systems at General Motors Corp.'s research laboratories near Detroit, predicts that, rather than cars vanishing, "what we'll see is the car metamorphosing." Driven by powerful electric batteries and constructed of recyclable ceramic and plastic parts, cars will be compact and modular. According to Sproeter, the car of the future may even become virtually invisible, with the ability to "disappear" after its riding to your residence.

When this apparatus will change, Sproeter's cars will be obsolete. Sproeter: "Without doubt, we'll see a time when automobile travel is completely automated. Laid out and controlled by an air transportation network, driving will be a fully computerized process. All the operator will have to do is make in his destination in the destination terminal. The car will do the rest. Once you have started it, the only decision you might have to make is whether to read the paper or nap."

Autonomous With the development of a future generation of "hypersonic" aircraft that will travel at up to 10 times the speed of sound, intercontinental flight times in the 21st century will be dramatically reduced. In addition, a cross between a supersonic Concorde jet and an elevated jet engine, the plane will carry passengers to their destinations by first taking them—on speeds of up to 3,000 miles per hour—out of the Earth's atmosphere and into low Earth orbit. At that point, rocket engines will take over from the aircraft's jets and guide the craft into speeds of approximately 15,000 miles an hour.



Plant-ripping: genetically superior, fresher food

One of the people involved in the development of crops for the proposed aircraft is Frederick Townsend, director of the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies. Seed Township: "It's possible that the type of civil will replace conventional distance or carriers in the future." He added that cutting the flying time from Toronto to Tokyo to less than three hours from 17 hours would only be one benefit of the proposed aircraft. Another would be to replace conventional space rockets

remains remained in the future may be easily superior to what is currently available. According to William Townsend, chairman of the crop sciences department at Ontario's University of Guelph, the most, fruit and plant products of the future will be richer in amino acids and proteins, which humans beings need for good health and growth. As well, said Townsend, food in the future will be shared by gene splicing to protect it from bacteria and insects. As a result, pesticides and some herbicides will no longer be necessary. Biotechnology this will ensure that food will stay fresher for longer periods. American scientists have already identified the gene in tomato plants that causes the fruit to deteriorate. As a result, said Townsend, "It's only a matter of time before we have produce that doesn't go moldy, lettuce that does not wilt and chickens that cannot make people sick from salmonella poisoning."

Human Biotechnology: Scientists predict that during the 21st century, mankind, with the assistance of biotechnology, will learn to gain mastery over many of the afflictions and diseases that have long plagued humanity. David Nudman, a professor of molecular biology and genetics at Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, said that, by the year 2050, "we'll know very much more about certain simple-gene diseases, including muscular dystrophy and certain types of cancer. And we'll probably be able to treat them by replacing malfunctioning genes with functioning ones."

Indeed, some U.S. scientists even envisage sending tiny computers inside human patients to re-program damaged or defective genes.

The power of gene manipulation will extend beyond patients of health. Guided and controlled only by ethical systems, governments will probably possess the means of extending human destiny by determining what physical characteristics an unborn baby will possess. As well, scientists predict that, some day, it may be possible to superhuman life by inserting fertilized human eggs, placing them aboard spacecraft and leaving them to float in space for years and billions of miles away from Earth. By that means, the human race might find a way of traversing the vast distances between galaxies and taking mankind's interstellar to the most distant reaches of the universe.

ing their aboard spacecraft and leaving them to float in space for years and billions of miles away from Earth. By that means, the human race might find a way of traversing the vast distances between galaxies and taking mankind's interstellar to the most distant reaches of the universe.

Food: In the year 2040, many of the food items being supermarket shelves may be the same ones people now eat. But, as a result of genetic engineering, the fruit, milk, meat and

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like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle. "The same vehicle that can take you to the Pacific East is rapid time," said Townsend, "will also be able to take you from your local airport to a moon shuttle in Earth orbit."

Food: In the year 2040, many of the food items being supermarket shelves may be the same ones people now eat. But, as a result of genetic engineering, the fruit, milk, meat and

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Scene from director George Lucas's 1977 movie *Star Wars*, science fiction

THE FUTURES OF THE PAST

ONLY A FEW HAVE PROVED CORRECT

The 20th century belongs to Canada
—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, c. 1904

The famous remark was just right for its time—to hold promise about a brand-new epoch. Then, Canada was only 37 years old with a tiny population (5.4 million) but vast resources. Given the growth in 19th-century technology, with its development of steam engines, electricity, the telephone, telegraph and "horseless carriages," many were apt to wonder: what next? What came was the chaotic era of Adolf Hitler and Mother Teresa, of atom bombs, superhighways, space shuttles and all-purpose computers, when Canadians created media as well as Trivial Pursuit. All the while, modern prophets kept turning up on print and, later, on television—to tell us what life would be like in 25 or 50 years. A few were as sharp as Edward Bellamy and H. G. Wells, the science-fiction powers whose long-range prophecies included radio and television, women's rights and the atomic bomb. Other seers were wildly erratic. As the 21st century approaches, it is interest-

ing to look at past visions of the future in the light of hindsight and Arthur C. Clarke's very actual that "the future isn't what it used to be."

● In 1901, when Wilfrid Laurier was the first Nobel Prize for physics, British physicist Lord Kelvin declared that the German's discovery of X-rays was a "coaxing of X-rays was a 'coaxing.' Kelvin had maintained that radio was worthless, too.

● In 1905, Henry Ford was still plowing his first Model T automobile. After he devised an assembly line to build a car, Detroit newspaper warned that Ford would be "out of business in six months."

● In 1902, Science News, an American astronomer, born in Canada, deemed that satellites could eventually—just a few weeks before the Wright brothers took

their 40-year, jet-propelled, silent invention for control and electrical surgical probes. After predicting as a child that man would fly, Neil Armstrong Silver Dart, in which J.A.D. McCurdy made the British Empire's first flight, at Issoudun in 1909—six years after the Wright brothers' first flight. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, McCurdy approached Canada's minister of militia and defence about starting an air force. "The aeroplane is an invention of the devil," Sir Samuel Hughes declared, "and will never play any part in the defence of a nation."

After the armistice, much of man's inventive genius was concentrated on the development of air travel. In 1924, Popular Science magazine reported that a professor at Massachusetts was about to shoot a rocket to the moon—344,000 miles away. But the rocket did not work. Neither did the Fellowship, a cigarette flying boat that was to be built in Cleveland after a few "details" were worked out, as a writer in Popular Science magazine put it. From an artist's drawing of the time, the Fellowship would have resembled an elongated Pelicanus with two sets of three propellers on each side and on steps of double wings. The shape of the fuselage in 1924 looks ridiculous now.

● Quirk: Some other gray hairs still plotting his first Model T automobile. After he devised an assembly line to build a car, Detroit newspaper warned that Ford would be "out of business in six months."

● In 1902, Science News, an American astronomer, born in Canada, deemed that satellites could eventually—just a few weeks before the Wright brothers took

wing at Kitty Hawk, N.C.

Other seers have proved more reliable. In a 1962 issue of Atlantic Monthly, one writer posited that North America's first socialist government would rise in Saskatchewan—precisely where it surfaced in 1944. At Montreal's McGill University, Prof. Ernest Rutherford persisted in his belief that big atoms of matter could somehow be split apart, releasing enormous amounts of energy—a theory that was so widely verified when the first atomic bombs were tested during the Second World War.

● Senior: Few seers have seen more than Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone inventor who spent 30 summers at Baddeck, N.S. Among other things, Bell's work anticipated the telephone (by 40 years), jet propulsion, silent invention for control and electrical surgical probes. After predicting as a child that man would fly, Neil Armstrong Silver Dart, in which J.A.D. McCurdy made the British Empire's first flight, at Issoudun in 1909—six years after the Wright brothers' first flight. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, McCurdy approached Canada's minister of militia and defence about starting an air force. "The aeroplane is an invention of the devil," Sir Samuel Hughes declared, "and will never play any part in the defence of a nation."

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McGill's comment provoked the *Review* Tuesday—when "born in the best hotels will never close." He also said that "near the close of 1969, a great unexpected thing will happen," a forecast that seemed to fit the stock market crash of that year.

After that, as the world plunged into deep Depression, William Chaucer declared what he saw in the future: the mass production of atomic bombs robots, genetically engineered to serve some godless Soviet state. "It would be much better to call a ball in natural progression maddening," he wrote, "rather than to be mastered by our own apparatus and the forces which it directs."

Rapes: In 1969, however, rapes rose with the New York World's Fair. The \$250-million "World of Women" exposition attracted visitors with displays of the wondrous costumes and go-go acts to be available: television, three-dimensional movies, stereographic recordings, prefabricated beach houses with recreation rooms, lounge dancers, shock boys, synthetic turtlenecks, "atomic kitchens"—and the Westinghouse robot, Elektro, who greeted Canada's teenage youngsters when they visited the fair by cooing up to fix it.

Sixty years later, as the Second World War was about to end with two three-month blasts over Japan, U.S. Admiral William Leahy predicted that "the bomb will never go off." He advised President Harry Truman, "I speak as an expert in explosives." It took 11. Schrier (*Spectator*) weighed all the factors involved in today's war on the mean and concluded that the tank might last 200 years. In fact, a tank is 11.

Bombings: When George Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was published in 1949, the British writer's chief purpose was to prevent the social nightmare he foresaw: a totalitarian state in which the limits of crime control were widened by a ruthless leader. Parry's all-knowing Big Brother. By clerking his orders in the danger signs of government abuse, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* probably helped avert to save their civil liberties.

Meanwhile, the latest war world embarked on peace projects and predictions of all kinds. When Marlene's market on 50th anniversary in 2005, writer Fred Bolinworth predicted about the year 2005 and saw a scientific stage where push-button factories largely run themselves. Canadiana is to work only 30 hours a week and small cities could enjoy eternal summer under plastic domes. In 1955, Canadian novelist Hugh MacLennan wrote that he was appalled by Canadians' craving for bigger homes, cars with more doors and other material possessions, often at the cost of spiritual values. "Fifty years from now the

great modern lives will not spring from poverty and disease," he wrote in *Maclean's* 1955 issue. "They will spring from wealth and long life. I pity the people of that time . . . profoundly."

In my case, about six million of them will be those Canadian losers in "baldy boomers." Born between 1946 (when comic-strip docu-

mentary, education, family life, eyeglass and insurance schemes. When Jerry's Cup football telecast was first scheduled as a Sunday, in 1969, many churches scheduled their services to avoid competing with the game. In Vernon, B.C., however, one Anglican pastor got a color television in his parish hall, then drew a full house for the telecast—after a brief word from his spouse.

One of the hottest forecasts of the 1960s was science-fiction author Isaac Asimov. By then, Asimov felt sure that many of us would be flying around with Black Rogers costumes on our backs, clad in polypropylene like the crew members on *Star Trek*. Despite those errors, Asimov was dead right in his 1965 prediction that cigarette smokers would some day have to quit on public places.

Seems: As for the track record of less modern seems, a 1978 survey by the General Electric Research and Development Center examined 1,556 predictions made between 1896 and 1948. Asimov was right on the money. By 1975, fewer than half of the predictions had come true—or seemed likely to in the near future—while one-third were total failures. Among Canadians, too, forecasters approached the accuracy record of Henry W. Monk. A long-distance voyager from the Ottawa area, Monk became famous in Victorian London, where poet John Ruskin was his patron and Helen Hunt painted his portrait once in Canada's National Gallery. Although Monk was widely regarded as a crank, records show that he began building an airplane long before the Wright brothers, predicted both world wars, promoted the creation of Israel and the organization of a global government he called the United Nations.

Now, almost a century later, thousands of forecasts are engaged in tracking trends and spotting social changes, largely for government, industry and insurance clients. How well they will help these clients to manage the future is, at this stage, anyone's guess. After all, futurists' bible in *The Year 2000*, co-written in 1967 by the most famous futurist of all, Herman Kahn, the founder and principal thinker of the Rand Institute, predicted that book's 636 pages contain nothing at all about the environmental or energy crisis that have gripped the planet in recent decades. In 1969 on the other hand, UN Secretary-General U Thant warned member states that they had only 10 years to contain their warlike impulses—or else. And, because the UN was last year's Nobel Peace Prize, a spot of general optimism may still be in order. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier's other famous phrase, "There is better than doubt."

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Panasonic factory, Japan: without a store of indigenous natural resources, Japan's economic prosperity may diminish

ESCALATING TENSIONS

GLOBAL POWER WILL SHIFT DRAMATICALLY

Nickel's asked workers from across Canada to protest what life will be like for the next generation. Their future is at stake, not just from a possible decline in Japan's economic power on the world stage, but a movement away from large cities to smaller communities and the Canada. The report

Half a century from now, the world is likely to have been marked by dramatic shifts in global power and the emergence of a new world order as which affluent nations cannot may be forced to share their wealth with the poorest nations of the Southern Hemisphere. Forecasters predict that the world of the next century will be one in which information, investment capital, technology and people will flow more freely across national borders. They also say that within the next few decades the tensions between capitalism and socialism that dominated the political life of the 20th century will probably have dissipated, as the flaws in both systems become more apparent. Increasingly in the 21st century, the world may have to find ways of coping with a rapidly expanding human population, poverty, the stresses produced by the growth of the world's megacities and the

consequence of global warming brought on by the greenhouse effect.

As well, the leaders of the next century may well have to deal with less predictable events. Arthur Hanson, a professor of environmental studies at McGill's Montreal University, expressed concern that political or religious fanaticism in the future may be able to obtain portable nuclear weapons or deadly chemical weapons. Such a development, said Hanson, could lead to "some heinous acts of terrorism before the middle of the next century—ones in our own backyards."

Experts predicted that Canada, with its wealth of natural resources, would likely remain an island of privilege and relative comfort in the next century. But they added that there may be increasing pressures on Canada's living space and resources as the world's population tags on. Various academic experts said that, to offset a declining birthrate in Canada, there

likely will be continuing heavy immigration from Third World nations. That would make Canada an increasingly multicultural and multi-cultural nation, with a population that could double to more than 50 million by the year 2050. But experts say that the growth and changing nature of Canada's population may result in unprecedented competition for jobs and housing as well as increased racial tension. Said University of Saskatchewan political scientist John Courtney: "A more ethnically, racially mixed society may create increased tensions, increased immigration, and increased racial tension."

Demise increased turmoil



Fairness: On the political front, some experts suggested that Canada may be dramatically different if Ottawa's controversial Meek Lake accord, with its strong destruction threat, becomes part of the Canadian Constitution. Said historian J. E. (Jack) Granatstein of Toronto's

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PARTICIPACTION

York University. "I can see the province as independent states but only on the least possible way to the federal government," York secondant Gregory Nelson suggested that Canada may become "a collection of fiefdoms," such such regions as the Maritimes pursuing "a low very cultural development" and even seeking independent status.

As well, some experts predicted that Quebec, because of immigration patterns and the province's low birthrate, is likely to have difficulty in the future maintaining its status as a francophone bastion. "This is coming out very quickly," said Nelson. "Quebec's language is the only thing that protects its culture from Americanization." Marc Tremblay, a demographer with Montreal's Institut national de la recherche statistique, says that the percentage of francophones in Quebec's largest city is only going to grow lessened. "Encore, there are more births among francophones than anglophones. If you add immigrants, who are mostly anglophone, the proportion will be even greater."

Some of the experts, however, by Macdonald's had strikingly different views on some aspects of the future. Michael Walker, director of the conservative Vancouver-based Fraser Institute, said that there is a widespread assumption that ethnic communities and an increasingly multiculturalism are making the human community more interdependent. But Walker does not agree. He predicts that the world of the 21st century will increasingly be marked by "tribal states," or groupings with similar interests. He suggests that at the future a unified European Community could become a "trade fortress." But he also forecasts that, although North Americans will have rising competition from the Orient and from Europe, they will remain "the most affluent tribe."

Sharing. Desmond Morris, a historian who is principal of Scripps College at the University of Toronto, disagreed, arguing instead that increased interdependence among nations would "bring the world's super powers" and force rich nations to help the less-rich. According to Morris, the primary business of a civilized world is to be more equal. "Sharing the limited resources of a finite planet." As well, Morris said that although "Western may have faded, the other vision, capitalism, may have faded too." He predicted that as the future there will be "a search for an ethical counterweight" to "the free play of market forces." Desmond Morris: "Shared, in the end, doesn't work very well."

Some experts predicted that the role of Japan, the economic wonder child of the last 20th century, may diminish. The Fraser Institute's Walker and Japan's rapid technological growth and limited respect for the individual will eventually bring about a decline in the country's property. Denis Stairs, a

Dalhousie University expert on international affairs, agreed that Japan's present and future might diminish in the next century. Said Stairs: "I wouldn't bet on Japan. It's living on its wits. Their wages are going up, and with that pressure they lose their labor cost advantage."

Risks. Other experts predicted the emergence of newly powerful nations—and trading blocs—on the international stage. The world's commitments will change," said Duncan McDowall, a business historian at Ottawa's Carleton University. McDowall predicted that several of the newly industrialized countries, including South Korea and Brazil, will become major forces on the world stage because they offer lower wages even while becoming more efficient and organized.



Henson: widespread economic disparities

Some experts predicted that the power of the United States would decline—and forecast serious internal upheavals for the Soviet Union. Said Dalhousie's Stairs: "Clearly, the world is not going to be dominated by two superpowers." For his part, Heret Corbridge, director of the strategic studies program at the University of Guelph, predicted that although it will "still have great influence," Canada and others, however, say that there will be increased turmoil in the Soviet Union caused by mounting pressure for independence from growing Asian and Islamic populations. Added Morris-John Stairs, executive director of the Montreal-based Hudson Institute of Canada: "The Soviet Union will no longer be White Russia."

Some experts also expressed the belief that

the growth of Islamic fundamentalism may also represent a threat to the western world. Dalhousie's Stairs said that Islamic fundamentalism, which rejects the Western scientific view of man, may be prevented by its very nature from "being accommodated to the caprices of the modern world." As a result, some Islamic groups may suffer from more and more to extreme forms of terrorism. Some Third World groups, and Pierre Van, executive director of the World Federation of Canada, saw no themselves as "so disenchanted that they have nothing left to lose. This could be a wild card. We haven't come to terms with the possibility of a terrorist nuclear war, or the post man's bomb—chemical warfare."

At the time, David Langue, a biologist at the University of Guelph in Ontario, warned of the potential dangers posed by an environmental crisis. It is in some relation against man's encroachments on it. Langue points to the possibility of global warming, a condition that has been widely forecast as a result of the so-called greenhouse effect, and which is caused by the increased concentration of greenhouse gases and other gases in the atmosphere. Langue said that, if global warming occurs, polar ice caps would melt and sea levels would rise, leading to "devastating effects" on fisheries and on the habitats for animal and human life on the planet. "The world is pretty hell change," said Langue. "We have to change our world now."

The next century is likely to bring major changes to Canadian society, the population mix and settlement patterns. Saskatchewan's Country said, "The picture for the small towns and the sparse-rural areas is not as bright as it may seem." He suggested that the country's population will continue to be concentrated in those major metropolitan areas—Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. In contrast, York's Genshew predicted "a movement back to smaller communities because of rising crime, pollution and housing costs in the big cities." Said Genshew: "I'd like to give my daughter my house in Toronto because she won't be able to afford one. And I'd move to somewhere near Kingston."

Canada in the 21st century are likely to continue to be "increasingly privileged," said Dalhousie University's Henson. But he also questioned how long Canadians will be able to keep their privileged status. Widespread poverty at the edges of the Southern Hemisphere, the effects of environmental degradation and shortages of resources, said Henson, "may force us to share it." In the future, said Henson, the pressure of Third World poverty and growing economic disparities between the Northern and Southern hemispheres will create new pressures. Henson said that with crucial nations in North-South negotiations, the disposal of toxic wastes and the protection of the environment, said Henson, the question is whether "we will be appalled by our grandchildren" for decisions having made now, which ultimately will shape the world of the future.

GLEN ALLEN is in Halifax.

ing his body modestly, he added, "I got a bit bored with it." The lead singer found to support Jagger. Rock became Jagger's official spokesman to focus on his solo work. But that was a new quest for Richards. Jagger's breakthrough produced two albums, the first *Sir's* in 1965 and the lightweight but more polished *Protonic Cool* in 1967.

While Jagger was off on his own, a new dynamic emerged among the rest of the Stones, who had been left in London. Richards, who was left in a kind of caretaker role, said "I'd learned a lot of things by being the boss, the top man. The back stopped with me for the last three years." He added, "I learned a lot more self-discipline and more of a sense of responsibility." When Jagger's solo album turned out to be commercial flop and his planned American tour had to be cancelled, he found himself turning back to the Stones. He approached Richards and the others about rescheduling in 1967. That year, Richards, the band's most committed member, was in a position to say no. He had been getting along by his own self album. The result, last year's roughly hewn and spirited *Talk a Good*, drew a positive response from critics who praised its return to Stones' better-known lyrics and songwriting guitar. It even included one song, *You Don't Have Me*, that took a swipe at Jagger's two-faced solo efforts. "Now you want to throw the dirt? You already crapped out by me."

By the time Richards had completed a small U.S. tour, he was ready to resume his work with the Stones—although this time on a more equal footing with Jagger. The two reunited in late 1968, travelling to Barbados, but January to begin writing. The result was 40 songs—their most prolific session since the mid-1960s. Looking back on it, Jagger is reluctant to give too much credit to their renewed partnership with Richards. "To be honest, there are some things on this album that I wish we got of making deals with China to strip them from building factories that are going to cause and rain in Alaska!"

While he was clearly comfortable discussing current affairs, Jagger—ever the self-conscious performer—offered little in the way of personal revelations. By contrast, Richards was refreshingly candid and forthright about both himself and the Stones. Now a family man with a wife, model Patience, and two children, Thelma, 4, and Alexander, 3, the two live others, Mickie, 20, and Angela, 17, from his relationship with actress Anita Pallenberg, he displays a quiet self-awareness. On Jagger, who has been both his nemesis and alter ego in the group, he said, "To be Mick Jagger and not do anything for two years, it's like, 'Can I cut it again? You're getting older, maybe you're going down. That kind of thing

marriage to Bianca Jagger) and 19-year-old Karin from his liaison with actress Marlene Hunt. Although considered a jet setter and a multimillionaire with homes in New York, London, Monaco, Texas, France's La Villedu and as a fashion follower with a passion for late night discoing—Jagger is an ardent reader who voraciously reads such issues as urban magazines and acid rain. "I'm such a dirty creature in Canada and the United States

can build up on a guy's heels and be grumpy the fear of going out and doing it."

Richards was just as forthcoming about his past problems with drugs. He became addicted to heroin in the late 1950s, and says that he looked the latter a decade later, after he was corrected for possession of the substance in Toronto in 1977. The greatest now claims that he always maintained a sense of control with drugs. "I never knew clearly sick," he said, "and I've always felt it was important to know your body. I was never high in the darkest days of drugs, I was never high. I always made sure that when I was taking what I was taking, I became an instant cheat."

As for replacing the Stones' longevity, Richards is equally open. "It's such a joy to play with these guys, it doesn't matter what else is going on—just look to it in a room with the instruments and something happens." Some of their comeback responses agree that the Stones have survived because they can still generate the kinetic energy that is central to rock 'n' roll, and the unpredictable. "The Stones, 40," "With them, you just put on your pants and your leather and you get out there and rock." Turner, who was in Toronto last month to promote the upcoming release of her new album, *Private Affair*, has decided to go up knowing herself in line of so many years. But the words that the spirit of rock 'n' roll is a spirit. Turner added, "People might as well stop asking about whether rock can survive. Certain things are living. It's not a question—they keep trying to take them down, and they keep coming back." Turner's rock critic Robert Hillman of the *Los Angeles Times* attributes the Stones' longevity to the evolving quality of their songs. "Great bands and their music live, just like a great book or a great film."

Through changing times and beliefs, the Stones keep rolling on and on to the surprise of those who thought that, across half a century, rock might just fade away. "We're all supposed to have died, or faded away," singer Jax Cockar, best known for his grizzly renditions of Beatles songs, told *Weekend* last week with a touch of sarcasm. For the last seven years, Richards, one of pop music's toughest survivors, rocking well into his sixties, has become something of a maverick. He's been leaving back as his clear and looking out reflectively over the private school grounds that served as the Stones' headquarters this summer. "It would feel like running away from the field of battle out to take it in for it to me. Rock is still in a young music and nobody's got to tell me." And that Richards, the father of crunchy rock as well as his children, added, "Stones, growing up, making it, is the best trip there is."

NICHOLAS JENNINGS in Philadelphia



Jagger in Philadelphia: strutting as chevron form

The Human Energy

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MUSIC

son landed a major coup by obtaining the marketing rights to the so-called Victory tour of Michael Jackson and his brothers. Since then, the infusion of money from Labatt's has allowed Cold to build Brocton, the name under which Kerosene now operates, into the world's biggest rock-paraphernalia merchandising business, and Cold, currently accounts for 50 percent of KCL's total gross. Last year, KCL's revenues of \$206 million represented a dramatic increase since 1991, when it took in \$155 million. Cold predicted that, boosted by the Stones tour—for which Brocton has the merchandising rights (everything from tanning shoes to leather motorcycle jackets)—KCL's revenues in 1996 will reach \$400 million.

Along with Cold's rising financial fortunes has come adverse publicity and increased criticism of his rock-based empire. Many music fans have complained that ticket prices for CFI events are too high and the best seats too scarce. Seattle Theatre promoters have complained that CFI has too tight a hold on the city's concert scene. Neil Gilbert Lefko, who looks groups in Toronto's club circuit: "Their connections are so huge that they're up a lot of birds." Recently, a member of local promoters on the Stones' tour complained to the \$30,000 fee for Cold was offering them instead of the usual percentage of the net. Describing his own approach to promotion, Cold has said: "What I do is make sure there's no Mike Cold coming up behind me."

The Rolling Stones tour will put an even greater distance between Cold and his competitors. Said Cold, who is traveling with the tour: "It's clearly the biggest undertaking in our history—and the most exciting and challenging." With its, brooding every aspect of the tour, from music to promotional details to T-shirt merchandise, industry analysts estimate that the company will make up to \$40 million in profits from the package.

In Canada, that package includes sponsorship by Labatt's, a deal that has caused some consternation at Molson breweries in light of an agreement Molson made with CFI in 1985. In effect, until 1995, the deal grants Molson primary sponsorship rights for CFI-promoted shows. But CFI is not officially promoting the Stones tour—KCL is the promoter, and CFI is the producer. And, according to Jay Wharade, promotions director for Labatt, Breweries of Canada, Labatt's negotiated directly with Prominar, an organization representing the Stones, not with Cold. "Our deal is a direct contract sponsorship, so we weren't dealing with CFI in such," he said.

David Arfio, manager of promotions, sports and entertainment properties for Molson, said that he is unaware of any plans his company has to sue and acknowledged that Labatt's purchased the sponsorship rights directly. Still, he said: "There are some questions that have been asked and answered. They sort of got on on a technicality. Our deal with CFI was structured so things like this would fall under it. The Who fell under it, Pink Floyd fell under it. What's different about the Stones?" For his part, Cold said: "When I control the

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Pentax SF1N Camera



CONTEST RULES

(1) Photographs may be in black and white or color—no slides.

(2) All entries must be received by September 1, 1989, and must come addressed to the contest address. Entries must be printed on the back of each photograph.

(3) Entries will not be returned.

(4) All winning entries agree that Maclean's will have the right to use the winning photographs for promotional purposes without compensation. Winners will be required to sign a release.

(5) Entries also guarantee that photographs have not been previously published and are not subject to any copyright other than the contest. Entries will be required to assign each copyright to Maclean's. Required release must be available for photographs showing recognizable persons.

(6) The names of winners will be published in a November 1989 issue of Maclean's magazine or a list will be available on request. Qualifiers receive only subject to the terms of the contest and awarding of a prize is at Maclean's discretion. The judge does not have to return the photos to the photographer.

General prize: Pentax SF1N camera complete with an SMCP-F 35MM-70MM lens and 25 rolls of Kodak Ektar film (suggested retail value \$1,430.00).

Second prize: Pentax SF-35 camera with an SMCP-F 35MM-70MM lens and 25 rolls of Kodak Ektar film (suggested retail value \$1,279.00).

Third prize: Pentax Zoom 90 camera and 25 rolls of Kodak Ektar film (suggested retail value \$780.00).

(7) The contest is open only to Canadian residents over the age of 18, and only to amateur photographers. While the selection of the winners will be based solely on the quality of the photographs, the possibility of winning depends to some extent on the entries received.

(8) Employees of Maclean's, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Kodak Canada Inc., Pentax Canada Inc., Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and their families are not eligible.

(9) The judges' decision is final. All entries will be judged by a panel of judges. The judges' decision is final. All entries will be judged by a panel of judges. The judges' decision is final.

Photography: Maclean's accepts no liability for loss or damage of entries.

(10) Prizes will be distributed before January 1, 1990 and must be accepted as awarded.

Send entries to: Maclean's Photo Contest, 7th Floor, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7.

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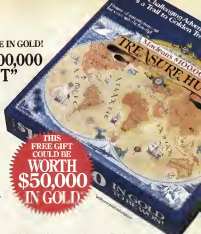
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* Grand prize must have a current subscription to Maclean's or equivalent. Challenge: Immediate release will be made from all rights to the contest prize. Prize: \$100,000. (1989-1990). The prize is awarded to the winner of the contest. The prize is awarded to the winner of the contest. The prize is awarded to the winner of the contest.

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That type of compensation is probably inevitable as corporate sponsorship continues to grow more prevalent. In the late 1970s, declining record sales caused record companies to cut back drastically on the tour subsidies that they had been providing these acts. Other corporations moved in as sponsors to pick up the slack. When record sales became healthy again in the latter half of the 1980s, the record companies did not restore tour support. While the current sponsorship agreements allowed

corporations to place their logos on concert advertisements and in scenes, contemporary contracts are far more complicated—and costly. Mad Dene Marsh, a New York-based rock critic who has written books about The Who and Bruce Springsteen, "is chafing and degrades the whole process by turning an artistic experience into a purging experience." Marsh does not accept the common argument

that the staggering costs of putting on an all-star concert make sponsorship indispensable. "That's the lie. Mick Jagger and Pete Townshend [of The Who] are going to get richer off these tours than their fathers," he said. "If Mick Jagger can't make a profit from a concert without Michael Gold selling his ass to a beer company, he's incompetent."

But, for many artists, sponsorship is an irrevocable fact of life as the music industry juggles. At 46, Mike Marino is while preparing for the race in Washington, Coast. "I would love to live without it, but we're living in America; it's a huge capitalist society." William Gray of Rushall Ltd., an entertainment marketing company that is working on the Labet's sponsorship campaign for the Stones tour, sees sponsorship more as a benefit than an evil necessity. "It'll be a black day for rock fans when the corporate world walks away from music," he said. "There'll be fewer tours and concerts and they'll like more poorly produced."

For Gold, sponsorship is a two-edged sword. "I don't see that art is somehow damaged by its association with business," he said. Gold, who lives in Toronto with his girlfriend, Lori McGowan, and their four children, will be on the road with the Stones and Laye Davis once again. After that, he will be back to business as usual—presenting concerts throughout the continent. "Grand opportunities like The Rolling Stones aren't something that comes along every year," he said, but when those opportunities do arise, it is a rule that they Gold will do whatever he can to take advantage of them.

TIM POWERS in Toronto with MICHAEL MARINO in Washington, Coast.

MACLEARY'S BEST-SELLER LIST

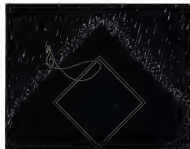
FICITION

- 1 The Broken House, in Carol (1)
- 2 A Prayer for Owen Meany, Irving (4)
- 3 Star, Steel (5)
- 4 Cane and Frost, George, Clancy (10)
- 5 Peter Bear, One Smith (5)
- 6 The Negotiation, Joseph (2)
- 7 Blessings, Place (7)
- 8 A Time to Die, Smith (5)
- 9 Capital Games, Sanders (5)
- 10 The Diamond Throne, Siddings (5)

NONFICTION

- 1 A Woman Named Jackie, Heymann (1)
- 2 A Brief History of Time, Hawking (3)
- 3 The House Is Not a Home, Melton
- 4 Headbrook, McNeil (5)
- 5 Love and Marriage, Cady (5)
- 6 Going Wild, MacLean (1)
- 7 Stress for Success, Hanson (4)
- 8 The Andy Warhol Diaries, edited by Paul Marshall (5)
- 9 Football, Miller and Miller (5)
- 10 Marching to Antagonism, Martin and Greenfield (7)

(7) Figures just week
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BOOKS

Samurai economy

A new text examines Japan's trade supremacy

THE ENIGMA OF JAPANESE POWER
By Karel van Wolferen
(Cohen Macmillan, 496 pages, \$35.95)

In the early 1980s, as Japanese industry marched from triumph to triumph in global markets, a series of books emerged to explain that economic miracle—and to recommend ways for Westerners to emulate it. Japan's cleanliness, efficiency and crime-free streets were looked upon with awe—especially in North America. Its highly educated schoolchildren and fiercely productive, quality-conscious workers were looked over as mod-

erns that had grown. Japanese corporations and banks, not economists, have shaped the headlines. "One can understand the Japanese wanting to make money," he writes, "but their conquest of ever greater foreign markets cannot yet be explained in rational terms—rewarding or over-achieving. It has become a conquest, confused and extraordinarily costly. Only about one-third of Japanese homes are connected with sewers."

Even more disturbing to the author is that the Japanese club he explores is a lawless juggernaut, a sparkling display of business and bureaucracy with no clear centre of power and no



Japanese management traditions insist people are encouraged to be submissive.

els. Some authors stressed that Confucian cultural patterns of loyalty and deference were behind Japan's successes—and that the West had better find ways to adopt to them. In *The Enigma of Japanese Power*, Dutch journalist Karel van Wolferen draws on his participation as a reporter in Japan to assess those views at their roots. Admittable as Japan's economic achievements are, he says, they are the product of a neo-Confucian system that suppresses its citizens' ability but inadvertently of conservatism, both in Japan and from Japan's position in the West.

The democracy imposed on Japan after its defeat in 1945 is, in van Wolferen's view, little more than a facade behind which the system's real power brokers—what the author calls "the administration"—dominate and exploit their fellow Japanese. While the nation's eco-

nomics strategy other than lifetime economic expansion. The fractured nature of that power also helps to explain the long-standing pattern of Western demands for more reciprocity—and Japanese promises to comply—that leave trade surpluses unbearably high. The Japanese system, van Wolferen writes, has no clear boss or boss to force changes against the will of powerful domestic constituencies.

Nikkei prime minister, he convincingly argues, has enjoyed anything like the power wielded by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher or France's former president Charles de Gaulle. Van Wolferen claims that the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party is a set of interlocking conservative factions clinging on a vast network of business "donations" and united only in excluding ordinary Japanese from any influence over state decision-making. Ordinary Japanese, he insists,

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BOOKS

face a lifetime of relocation to become double foreigners.

The author does again most efforts to interpret Japan through a merely cultural perspective. The real issue, he maintains, is power. Digging back to the 13th century, the book traces the ways by which an ascent power elite has imposed an attitude of defiance upon the Japanese people. That finally moves with conformity via Wollers says, not only explains the relative absence of social turmoil in Japan, but it also legitimates the dominant role of "the modernization," both to the public and in their own eyes.

Meanwhile, the symbols of Japan's democracy—parliament (the Diet), a free press, an ostensibly independent judiciary—are, the author contends, empty shells. Real power is exercised, informally, by a clique of businessmen and bureaucrats dominated by graduates of the University of Tokyo and its law school—the most powerful and tightly knit Old Boys' network there even the Cambridge elite in England. Van Wollers writes that while Japan's Diet violates little critical legislation, its press operates with impunity on most issues—excluding the frequent money-and-politics scandal exposés, which help merge the nation's most enormous. Japanese courts rarely defy the power-holders of business or the permanent bureaucracy. The country's mounted ability to get along with barely one lawyer for every 3,000 people doesn't prove any indifference to justice in favor of unbridled despotic settlement, van Wollers says. Instead, it reflects the system's refusal to submit itself to universal legal reform. Ordinary citizens, he writes, are almost helpless in any way against bureaucratic government.

Van Wollers maintains that, in the international sphere, the Japanese's chief advantage lies in Western miscomprehension about them. While Japan conducts a state-directed industrial policy—using the home market as a testing ground for global industrial conquest—many Westerners, blinded by laissez-faire ideology, refuse to recognize what amounts to a new and menacing economic system. Despite a few political scientists have detected the real power that he behind the country's veneer of democracy. "Defending Japan," van Wollers notes caustically, "is the broadest and hottest of every mind and seasoned specialists who hold forth at highly publicized seminars, panel discussions and conferences intended to improve 'mutual understanding.'"

But now, van Wollers's critical book and others like it are helping to initiate a shift in Western attitudes toward Japan—and a village man, especially in the United States, to disavow the opening of Japanese markets to more reciprocal trading arrangements. No more exercise in Japan-bashing. The language of Japanese Power is an exhaustive and brilliant effort to pull back layer upon layer of miscomprehension. Van Wollers's study is likely to strengthen the argument that bank coordination now your trade issues might lead to reforms that would in turn enable Japan to become a partner of the West—and less of an adversary.

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ROYALTY

No fairy-tale ending

A royal couple splits amid tabloid tales

When the effective end of these 16-year marriage came last week, Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, were chosen tenderly for apart. She was in San Jose, Puerto Rico, attending a meeting of the International Olympic Committee. He was 5,000 miles away at Goodwood Park, their stately country house in England's Cotswold Hills. Their physical estrangement underlined the gulf that had grown between the royal couple, who have lived essentially separate lives for the past several years. A few cameras flickered over her Thursday, Buckingham Palace made the end of their relationship official. The princess, 36, and the captain, 44, a palace spokesman announced last night, "have decided to separate on terms agreed between them."

Most royal-watchers had expected the announcement. After a few years of apparent domestic happiness following their marriage on Nov. 14, 1973, Anne and her husband had not been able to conceal the deep differences between them. Britain's tabloid press delighted in reporting their occasional public squawks, frequent long separations—and rumors that they had become increasingly estranged with other people. For Anne, gossip revolved most recently on her relationship with a former aide to the Queen, now Capt. Timothy Laurence, whose private letters to the princess were obtained last April by a London newspaper, which turned them over to the police. And Phillips has been linked to Canadian public relations executive Katherine (Kitty) 40, with whom he attended a horse show in Rossmore, Ont., just days before the announcement. Laurence and Kitty had denied any romantic involvement—but both friendships led to growing speculation that the Phillips marriage was over.

Family members said that Anne will continue to live at Goodwood Park with her sons, Peter, 11, and eight-year-old daughter, Zara. Phillips will move to a farmhouse two miles away and continue to operate his equestrian training school and another business out of the family estate. Although he has no direct share in the royal family's wealth, Phillips will apparently not suffer financially from the separation. James Whitaker, a leading royal-watcher for

years, while another business out of the family estate. Although he has no direct share in the royal family's wealth, Phillips will apparently not suffer financially from the separation. James Whitaker, a leading royal-watcher for



The couple and the princess in 1986: frequent long separations

London's Daily Mirror who first broke the story of the couple's legal separation, reported that Phillips will receive a "very substantial" cash settlement from the Queen. Added Whitaker: "The Queen would not want the father of her grandchildren to be on financial difficulties."

For Anne, the failure of her marriage was the latest episode in her career as one of the royal family's most controversial members. A decade ago, she won a reputation for being haughty and aloof—she once blantly told press photographers to "vaff off!" In the past few years, however, Anne has become more popular and was now respect her last week on behalf of the Save the Children Fund and other charities. Last year, she served

out 428 official engagements in Britain and spent 70 days out of the country on official visits—more than any other royal. Still, gossip about her friendships with other men continued. In 1980, her police bodyguard, Peter Cross, was abruptly dismissed after reports that he had become "overfamiliar" with her. Later, she was linked to British actor Anthony Andrews, and in April, the private letters to her from Laurence fueled new speculations.

Her husband, meanwhile, gained his own success. An expert horseman—an enthusiasm shared by Princess Anne—Phillips founded an equestrian estate in Scotland, and he frequently travels out of Britain on business. He, too, has been linked occasionally to other people—including a British television journalist and a female employee of his stable. But in the past few years, speculation has most frequently concerned his friendship with New Zealand-born Boris an attractive blond divorcee and mother of one, who runs her own public-relations firm in Toronto.

In 1984, The Biko Group won a contract from Phillips' business manager, International Management Group, to promote his interests in Canada. Since then, Boris has arranged at least half a dozen events for Phillips, who endorses British products, mostly equestrian-related, but even such things as shoes and flower shops. They were most recently together last month in Rossmore, just south of Montreal, when they both attended a three-day charity fundraising event organized by the Canadian Equestrian Federation. Boris has not been available for comment since the announcement of the royal split, and last week, a recording announced that her business telephone was "no longer in service."

Princess Anne, meanwhile, appeared determined last week not to let the collapse of her marriage interfere with her royal career. After attending the Olympic ceremony in Puerto Rico, she was scheduled to travel to Barbados on behalf of the Save the Children Fund, and to Belm, Ecuador and Bolivia on official visits, returning to Britain on Sept. 15. By then, her husband is expected to have moved out of the family home—and the couple could begin their new lives officially apart.

Laurence's private letters



ANDREW PHILLIPS in London with SHARON DOYLE DUNNIDGE in Toronto



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JUSTICE

Trial and tribulation

Evangelist Jim Bakker faces a new test

On a television show broadcast from Orlando, Fla., Tammy Faye Bakker begged viewers last week to send money to help God perform a miracle—one that would vindicate her husband, Jim, founder of the PTL (For Praise to the Lord and People That Love) ministry. As his wife's plea went out, the former host of a \$139-million-a-year program was on trial in Charlotte, N.C., charged with diverting more than \$4 million of the church's funds to his own family's use. At first, the 49-year-old television evangelist listened impassively in the crowded courtroom as prosecution lawyers described him as a man who said "miracles and half truths" and concealed "truths" to deceive PTL donors and board members. Then, in a dramatic courtroom scene, Bakker appeared to suffer an emotional breakdown after former PTL executive Steven Nelson collapsed on the stand during his testimony. After moments led the shocked and weeping evangelist from the courtroom, pop-christian Real Jackson testified that Bakker was suffering from acute depression and had begun to hallucinate.

Outside the courtroom, Bakker pleaded, "Please don't do this to me," before climbing into a car and assuming a fetal position. Meanwhile, federal Judge Robert Porter suspended the trial and ordered the evangelist committed to a psychiatric hospital for tests to determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial. Before Bakker left the courtroom, David Tappert, a former assistant to Bakker, testified that, despite a reported income of nearly \$2 million in 1984 and four houses, Bakker was not satisfied with what he had. Tappert said that Bakker considered his life financially compared to that of other evangelists, including Oral Roberts. Tappert, who was convicted last month of embezzling more than \$1.1 million diverted from PTL, also said that, on Bakker's instructions, he purchased luxury cars, jewelry and food for the couple with ministry money. As well he said that the Bakkers received about \$4 million in bonuses between 1984 and 1987.

The charges against Bakker centre on the PTL's possession of so-called lifetime partnerships in the church's 2,300-acre Heritage U.S.A. theme park in Fort Mill, S.C. Under the program, donors who contributed more than \$1,000 could spend the next year at a PTL hotel free of charge for the rest of their lives. U.S. assistant attorney Jerry Miller said that the prosecution would attempt to prove that Bakker contributed to sell the partnerships even though the memberships had been "scooped" then

100-per-cent oversold." For his part, defence lawyer George Deen portrayed Bakker as a divinely inspired "man of the spirit who left administrative matters to others."

Bakker's troubles began in March 1987, following reports of a 1980 sexual encounter with church secretary Jessica Hahn, then 26. Bakker later admitted that PTL officials paid Hahn \$125,000 to keep quiet about the incident, but she sold her story—and several photos—to Playboy magazine. Then, following investigations by the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. justice department, charges of fraud and conspiracy were laid against Bakker in December, 1988. If convicted, he could face up to 120 years in prison and a \$5-million fine. Still, Bakker could escape prosecution if he is found mentally unfit to stand trial. Jackson testified that, when Bakker was taken out of the courtroom, the people outside "look like the faces of frightened animals, which he felt were staring at a straddling lion, harrowing lion." It was a turn of events that will likely drive the prospects for a quick answer to Jim and Tammy Bakker's prayers.



Bakker (centre) with marshals, divinely inspired

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The favor of Erik Nielsen's silence

BY STEWART MacLEOD

W e've been talking about this, and, in his own sweet way, Erik Nielsen may have rendered the country a priceless service with his sizzling book, *The House Is Not a House*. And since the interview may cast the very mystery of "Erik Nielsen, in explanation is in order."

No, it has nothing to do with what's in the book—nothing whatever to do with the acerbic assessments of former cabinet colleagues, the contradictory conclusions about the government's performance, or even the highly entertaining counterfactuals that certain people have launched to discredit his tone. All that can be left to others.

What we're talking about is Nielsen's elegant decision to shut all interviews about his book. No word to the publisher (hey, no interviews with the monstrous Ottawa media and no bellying up to radio "interviewing" to say coffee and explain what it's like to be an author. And if that's not good news, we don't know what is. Now we can go back to news, weather and traffic all the latest from the world of sports.

Let's make it crystal clear that book reviews are not the problem in this country. They are, as the Prime Minister might say, a secret trait. They are also very valuable. Critics actively criticize. It's the damned interviews with the authors that are the problem—a problem that has contaminated our intimacy with the same relentless exposure as in the United States, whose interview-with-entertainers have usurped the entertainment industry press.

In Canada, we can have as our authorizing another author—this genre of authors discussing the individual interview who's just been interviewed—while in the U.S. there are no more television and radio programs devoted to talking to all about the people it shows that we could otherwise be watching. Sure, there are

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for *Thomson News Service*.

The decision to shun interviews about the book allows people to get back to news, weather and sports

authorial estimates worth interviewing—but all of them?

If just one we'll leave. "Well, let's talk about your book, which, frankly I found boring."

Some minimalist publishers are good enough to exclude chair shots, dancing and interviews to helpful periphrases, presumably so they won't have to wade through the whole book.

"On page 171 I was fascinated to see you originally didn't intend to write your memoirs. I know our libraries are eager to know why you changed your mind."

You bet.

In the States, things are more predictable because it's become commonplace for an actor or actress to admit they sought a role. "Actually, I was looking forward to a break from a very busy schedule when my dear friend [insert famous name] came to my beach house and said, 'Please, please, just do as a favor and read the script.' Never thinking for a moment I would succumb, I did [insert famous name] a favor, and the rest is history."

Swiss all right for the commercial.

In Canada, it's usually a case of "Actually it never occurred to me that my experiences were worth recalling, although all my friends

have been saying for years to sit down and put pen to paper. I was eventually talked into it."

Some day, God willing, some author is going to go before the microphone and blurt out that he's been profiling that yuck-sounding manuscript for 14 years before a publisher would even read it. And we might get some American actor who is willing to tell *Entertainment Tonight* that his agent had been knocking on every door in Hollywood for the same 14 years looking for his agent's parts.

Reader, how Danish actors have survived over the years, working in the anonymity of the silver screens and theatre stages? Most Brits don't even know what famous actors have for breakfast or how they were exposed into their latest role.

And how did that country's authors ever sell books without the pretensions we've come to expect? "July good, now, right after the news, weather and traffic and all the latest from the world of sports, we'll be back with Winston Churchill to ask when he first acquired an interest in English-speaking people."

Shakespeare must have gone down-to-day. A natural tour for his account, we are told, will generally double the sales of a book. A "hot" with Richard Proulx on *The Journal* will do the same. The next story done in Peter Gensh's *Montreal*, where the best news thing or two about book writing. From there we descend to small community stations where the author might well arrive before the book.

After his brilliant, detailed account of actor interview as *News in the Shadows*, author John Sevin has landed the irreducible interview in Halifax: "Would you like to tell us about your cover?" Sometimes, the authors, and therefore the listeners, are subjected to two-hour talk shows—all about one book. If one can't get a complete confirmation in that line, reviewing the purchase unnecessary, it may give a lack of concentration.

Should Erik Nielsen's one-man silent crusade against book-length interviews lead to anyone where to similar virals, it's probably only a question of time before books are written expressly for the producers, rather than the other way round. Perhaps an editor's note: "Full details of the Governor General's memoir, mentioned briefly on page 166, will be described in detail by the author during a Dec. 23 TV interview." Could American TV always end previously with an invitation to enjoy the episode on *Entertainment Tonight*?

If there's a vested interest here, it's minuscule. Yes, once a shrewd publisher suggests a book, not only because it had partially described say one unique experience of love, during the 1980s time, I stepped into a darkened hallway, stood in a public, and unobtrusively provided a synopsis to an obscure friend. No, sir, I'd never be about a thing like that.

"There's a book there" is mentioned. Apart from not having a second chapter, it was the thought of a promotional tour that killed the idea.

Allen Fiskington is in Toronto.

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